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and of the United Nations
Population Fund

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ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Decisions adopted by the Executive Board

at its second regular session 1999

99-12637

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99/4. UNFPA and sector-wide approaches

The Executive Board

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report on sector-wide approaches contained in document DP/FPA/1999/CRP.1;

2. Encourages UNFPA to take an active part in the policy-making and planning stages in the sector-wide approaches in programme countries, with the concurrence and the overall guidance of national Governments, and to take an important advocacy role regarding reproductive and sexual health services and reproductive rights in such processes, taking into account the principles of the ICPD Programme of Action;

3. Requests UNFPA, in this context, to broaden and strengthen the competencies required to secure full and active participation of UNFPA in the policy-making and planning stages in sector-wide approaches, and to strengthen arrangements to access a full range of technical expertise;

4. Requests UNFPA to consider further, in consultation with partners, challenges and opportunities for a full-fledged involvement by UNFPA in the sector-wide approaches and to examine the need for changes of administrative and financial regulations, if any, that could facilitate the involvement of UNFPA, taking into account the multi-year funding framework;

5. Requests the Executive Director to present to the Executive Board at its second regular session 2000 a conference room paper on the involvement of UNFPA in sector-wide approaches.

16 April 1999

99/5. UNFPA: Multi-year planning, management and funding framework

The Executive Board

1. Reaffirms its decision 98/24 on the United Nations Population Fund funding strategy in which, inter alia, it decided that UNFPA should develop a multi-year funding framework that integrates programme objectives, resources, budget and outcomes, with the objective of increasing core resources, and in this context takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on the multi-year planning, management and funding framework (DP/FPA/1999/CRP.2);

2. Welcomes the steps which the United Nations Population Fund has taken to implement decision 98/24 and requests the Executive Director to continue to develop the multi-year planning, management and funding framework, taking into account the views of the Executive Board in this regard and fully respecting the principles contained in decision 98/24;

3. Requests the Executive Director to aim to submit to the Executive Board at its first regular session 2000 the first multi-year framework, 2000-2003; and decides to hold the first funding session as outlined in paragraph 11(b) of decision 98/24 at its second regular session 2000;

4. Requests the Executive Director, in further developing the multi-year planning, management and funding framework beyond 2000, to ensure that the funding session and the annual reporting on the framework are both held at the second regular session in accordance with the principles contained in decision 98/24;

5. Requests the Executive Director to continue to hold regular open-ended informal consultations with States members of the United Nations Population Fund on the further development and implementation of the multi-year planning, management and funding framework.

16 April 1999

99/6. UNFPA: UNFPA support for reproductive health in emergency situations

The Executive Board

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on UNFPA support for reproductive health in emergency situations (DP/FPA/1999/6);

2. Requests the Executive Director to submit to the Executive Board at its third regular session 1999, taking into account all the views expressed at the second regular session 1999, a report that contains concrete proposals on UNFPA emergency programming procedures.

16 April 1999

99/7. Overview of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its second regular session 1999

The Executive Board

Recalls that during the second regular session 1999 it:

ITEM 1: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Approved the agenda and work plan for its second regular session 1999 (DP/1999/L.2 and Corr.1);

Approved the report on the first regular session 1999 (DP/1999/8);

Approved the report on the second regular session 1999 on item 2: Reports to the Economic and Social Council;

Agreed to the following schedule of future sessions of the Executive Board in 1999 and 2000 subject to the approval of the Committee on Conferences:

Annual session 1999:	14-23 June 1999 (New York)
Third regular session 1999:	13-17 September 1999
First regular session 2000:	24-28 January 2000
Second regular session 2000:	3-7 April 2000
Annual session 2000:	12-23 June 2000 (Geneva)
Third regular session 2000:	11-15 September 2000

Agreed to the subjects to be discussed at the annual session 1999 of the Board, as listed in the work plan (see annex I);

UNDP/UNFPA SEGMENT

ITEM 2: REPORTS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Took note of the reports of the Administrator (DP/1999/10) and the Executive Director (DP/FPA/1999/5) to the Economic and Social Council and agreed to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council with comments made thereon;

ITEM 3: COMMON PREMISES AND SERVICES

Took note of the progress report on the United Nations House programme (DP/1999/CRP.5);

ITEM 4: STATEMENTS ON FUNDING COMMITMENTS TO UNDP AND UNFPA

Held its first funding meeting following decision 99/1 and took note of the report on core funding commitments to UNDP 1999 and onwards (DP/1999/CRP.6) with comments made thereon, including the revised tables 1 and 2 (see annex II);

UNFPA SEGMENT

ITEM 5: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS

Approved the request for assistance to the Government of Benin (DP/FPA/BEN/5 and Corr.1);

ITEM 6: TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Took note of the progress report on improvements implemented in the operation of the UNFPA Technical Support Services system (DP/FPA/1999/4);

ITEM 7: SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES

Adopted decision 99/4 of 16 April 1999 on UNFPA and sector-wide approaches;

ITEM 8: ICPD+5

Took note of the oral presentation on the ICPD+5 review and assessment process, including the outcome of the Hague International Forum;

ITEM 9: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Adopted decision 99/5 of 16 April 1999 on UNFPA multi-year planning, management and funding framework;

ITEM 10: EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Adopted decision 99/6 of 16 April 1999 on UNFPA support for reproductive health in emergency situations;

UNDP SEGMENT

ITEM 11: FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Took note of the report on UNDP financial risk management; review of operational reserve (DP/1999/5/Rev.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on UNDP financial risk management; review of operations reserve (DP/1999/26) and decided to resume consideration of these documents at its annual session 1999.

ITEM 12: COUNTRY COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS AND RELATED MATTERS

Approved the first country cooperation framework for Aruba (DP/CCF/ARU/1 and Corr.1);

Took note of the report on assistance to Somalia (DP/1999/11) with the comments made thereon and authorized the Adminisrator to continue to approve projects in Somalia on a case-by-case basis;

Took note of the report on assistance to Montserrat(DP/1999/12 and Corr.1);

Took note of the report on preliminary earmarkings for the target for resource assignment from the core for the period 2001-2003 (DP/1999/27);

ITEM 13: OTHER MATTERS

Approved the selection of the representatives of the Western Europe and Other States group and of the Latin America and Caribbean group to serve on the WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health for a one-year term.

Took note of the briefing by UNFPA on its programme of assistance to the Government of Peru.

16 April 1999

Annex I

Annual session 1999 (14-23 June 1999)

DAY/DATE	TIME	ITEM	SUBJECT
MONDAY 14 JUNE	A.M.	1	Organizational matters: Adoption of the agenda and agreement on the work plan and approval of the report on the second regular session 1999
		2	UNDP: Annual report of the Administrator
	P.M.	2	UNDP: Annual report of the Administrator (continued)
TUESDAY 15 JUNE	A.M.	3	UNDP: Follow-up to United Nations reform
	P.M.	4	UNDP: Evaluation
WEDNESDAY 16 JUNE	A.M.	5	UNDP: Country cooperation frameworks and related matters
		14	UNDP: Financial, budgetary and administrative matters: financial risk management
	P.M.	6	UNDP: Information and communication strategy
THURSDAY 17 JUNE	A.M.	7	UNDP: Resource mobilization
		8	UNDP: Technical cooperation among developing countries
	P.M.	9	United Nations Office for Project Services
FRIDAY 18 JUNE	A.M.		UNDP/UNFPA JOINT SEGMENT
		10	Internal audit and oversight
		15	Field visit to Brazil
	P.M.		*SPECIAL EVENT* *Private sector in Africa: Role of UNDP*

DAY/DATE	TIME	ITEM	SUBJECT
MONDAY 21 JUNE	A.M.		UNFPA SEGMENT
		11	UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1999
	P.M.	11	UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1999 (continued)
TUESDAY 22 JUNE	A.M.	11	UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1999 (continued)
	P.M.	12	UNFPA: Work plan and request for programme expenditure authority
WEDNESDAY 23 JUNE	A.M.	13	UNFPA: Information and communication strategy
	P.M.	15	Other matters - Report on the World Trade Organization initiative for least developed countries - Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS - Pending decisions

Informal briefings proposed:
- Briefing by the World Bank on the Comprehensive Development Framework and the Global Trust Fund
- UNDP assistance to the Indonesian election process
- Presentation by the Office of Development Studies
- Follow-up activities to Hurricane Mitch

ANNEX II.

Table 1. Commitments/estimates of contributions to UNDP core resources: 1999-2001 and income to UNDP core resources and government local office costs: 1997-1998 a/ (as of 30 April 1999)

1.a. OECD/DAC Members	1997 Income received			1998 Income received			1999 PLEDGES & ESTIMATES b/					2000 Pledges & Estimates b/		2001 Pledges & Estimates b/	
	Local currency (in millions)	US $	Percentage shar of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	US $	Percentage shar of total core contribution	Local currency (in millions)	US $	Percentage shar of total core contribution	% increase in local currency	% increase in US $	Local currency (in millions)	US $	Local currency (in millions)	US $
Australia	-	-	0.0%	13.2 c	8,257,348 c	1.1%	6.7 *	4,213,836	0.6%	0.0%	5.1%	6.7 *	4,213,836	6.7 *	4,213,836
Austria	136.90	11,452,550	1.5%	125.9	10,052,008	1.3%	143.8 d	11,214,385 d	1.5%	0.0%	-2.4%	125.8	9,809,273	125.8	9,809,273
Belgium	660.00	18,591,549	2.4%	454.2	12,245,283	1.6%	464.2	12,348,795	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%				
Canada	41.25	29,783,782	3.9%	41.3	29,290,780	3.9%	41.3	27,350,993	3.7%	0.0%	-6.6%	41.3	27,350,993	41.3	27,350,993
Denmark	508.55	76,330,306	10.0%	550.0	84,550,097	11.3%	575.0 *	85,324,232	11.6%	4.5%	0.9%				
Finland	61.00	11,888,104	1.6%	62.0	11,453,273	1.5%	65.0	11,729,845	1.6%	4.8%	2.4%				
France	80.00	13,606,072	1.8%	31.6	5,146,580	0.7%	100.0 e	16,357,189 e	2.2%	55.0%	51.6%				
Germany	120.00	69,379,932	9.1%	100.0	56,825,900	7.6%	75.0	41,144,813	5.6%	-25.0%	-27.6%				
Ireland	1.85	2,956,760	0.4%	2.2	3,064,412	0.4%	2.42	3,296,958	0.4%	10.0%	6.9%	2.42	3,296,958	2.42	3,296,958
Italy	32,000.0	19,553,699	2.6%	19,000.0	10,734,463	1.4%	22,000.0	12,191,067	1.7%	15.8%	13.6%	22,000.0 *	12,191,067	22,000.0 *	12,191,067
Japan	-	99,271,200	13.0%	-	79,898,000	10.6%	-	80,000,000	10.8%	-	0.1%				
Luxembourg	15.0	431,034	0.1%	20.0	526,535	0.1%	24	638,352	0.1%	20.0%	21.2%	30	797,940	30	797,940
Netherlands	170.0	87,480,816	11.5%	165.0	82,335,454	11.0%	150.0	73,033,216	9.9%	-9.1%	-11.3%				
New Zealand	4.4	3,034,483	0.4%	4.4	2,573,099	0.3%	4.4 *	2,340,426	0.3%	0.0%	-9.0%				
Norway	524.0	75,820,492	10.0%	560.0	74,560,245	9.9%	550.0	69,912,292	9.5%	-1.8%	-6.3%				
Portugal	-	1,200,000	0.2%	-	1,400,000	0.2%	-	1,600,000	0.2%	-	14.3%				
Spain	841.0	5,800,000	0.8%	741.0	5,292,857	0.7%	815 *	5,255,623	0.7%	10.0%	-0.7%				
Sweden	460.0	61,162,080	8.0%	470.0	59,968,102	8.0%	490.0	59,393,939	8.0%	4.3%	-1.0%	490.0	59,393,939	490.0	59,393,939
Switzerland	56.0	38,620,690	5.1%	56.0	41,791,045	5.6%	56.0 *	37,583,893	5.1%	0.0%	-10.1%				
United Kingdom	24.0	38,850,874	5.1%	30.0	50,000,000	6.7%	35.0	56,634,304	7.7%	16.7%	13.3%	35.0	56,634,304	35.0	56,634,304
United States	-	72,350,000	9.5%	-	95,548,465	12.7%	-	100,000,000	13.5%	-	4.7%		80,000,000		
Subtotal DAC		**737,564,426**	**96.9%**		**725,981,946**	**96.6%**		**711,562,158**	**96.4%**		**-1.9%**				
Others		**23,400,613**	**3.1%**		**25,363,455**	**3.4%**		**26,509,052**	**3.6%**		**4.5%**				
TOTAL UNDP		**760,965,038**	**100.0%**		**750,925,401**	**100.0%**		**738,071,211**	**100.0%**		**-1.7%**				
1.b. Non-DAC															
Andorra		1,000	0.0%		0	0.0%			0.0%						
Cyprus			0.0%		0	0.0%			0.0%						
Greece		788,346	0.1%	70,165,343	276,296	0.0%	70,000,000	239,464	0.0%	-0.2%	-13.3%				
Holy See		2,500	0.0%		0	0.0%			0.0%						
Iceland	31,800,000	767,857	0.1%	22,100,000	364,910	0.0%	18,300,000	272,321	0.0%	-17.2%	-25.4%				
Liechtenstein	10,000	6,944	0.0%	10,000	6,849	0.0%	10,000	6,711	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%				
Malta		148,934	0.0%		25,000	0.0%			0.0%						
Monaco	75,000	13,158	0.0%		0	0.0%	70,000	11,450	0.0%						
Subtotal non-DAC		**1,735,739**	**0.2%**		**673,055**	**0.1%**		**529,946**	**0.1%**						

* Based on informal indications provided by the donor or UNDP's best estimates, final commitments were not available before finalization of this table

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Table 1 (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1997 Income received			1998 Income received			1999 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2000 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2001 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999	
	Total income a/ US$	Net core contribution a/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Total income a/ US$	Net core contribution a/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core Pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$
Africa												
Benin	256,173	4,500	251,673	304,371	0	304,371	5,000					
Botswana	41,273	0	41,273	436,716	0	436,716						
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	38,719	0	38,719	50,000					
Burundi	29,674	0	29,674	12,429	0	12,429	10,000					
Cameroon	37,234	0	37,234	0	0	0						
Central African Republic	23,810	0	23,810	0	0	0						
Chad							40,000	100,000	40,000	100,000		
Ethiopia	148,938	0	148,938	152,257	0	152,257	144,928	7,594	144,928	7,594	144,928	7,594
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000					
Ghana	40,000	32,000	8,000	0	0	0	40,000		50,000		60,000	
Lesotho	105,352	0	105,352	412	0	412	21,417	57,878				
Madagascar	52,266	0	52,266	53,024	0	53,024						
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,121					
Mali	11,726	0	11,726	0	0	0						
Mauritius	91,370	0	91,370	97,216	0	97,216						
Namibia	500	0	500	444,929	0	444,929						
Nigeria	0	0	0	286,677	0	286,677						
Rwanda	0	0	0	16,990	0	16,990						
Sao Tomé and Principe	0	0	0	45,931	0	45,931						
Senegal							20,000	280,000				
Seychelles	23,009	0	23,009	0	0	0						
South Africa	200,226	0	200,226	174,081	0	174,081	144,695					
Swaziland	144,227	0	144,227	133,533	0	133,533						
Tanzania, United Republic of	8,453	0	8,453	0	0	0	50,718	1,000,000				
Zambia	0	0	0	1,976	0	1,976						
Zimbabwe	112,777	0	112,777	0	0							
Subtotal	**1,327,008**	**36,500**	**1,290,508**	**2,199,261**	**0**	**2,199,261**	**535,879**	**1,445,472**	**234,928**	**107,594**	**204,928**	**7,594**
Arab States												
Algeria	266,319	0	266,319	100,000	0	100,000	100,000					
Bahrain	480,000	0	480,000	566,639	56,000	510,639						
Djibouti	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000					
Egypt	1,121,994	355,080	766,914	422,050	196,050	226,000						
Iraq	858,020	0	858,020	0	0	0						
Jordan	509,887	157,887	352,000	240,113	0	240,113	284,735	335,420				
Kuwait	570,000	568,000	2,000	0	0	0	570,000					
Lebanon	389,000	0	389,000	993,177	0	993,177						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	665,910	0	665,910	0	0	0						
Morocco	486,705	16,805	469,900	657,915	191,886	466,029						
Saudi Arabia	2,359,967	1,919,067	440,900	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000					
Syrian	99,095	0	99,095	98,942	0	98,942						
Tunisia	318,584	0	318,584	467,420	161,720	305,700	223,478	130,435				
United Arab Emirates	685,798	0	685,798	1,358,772	570,800	787,972						
Yemen	40,152	0	40,152	201,062	0	201,062	40,000					
Subtotal	**8,852,431**	**3,016,839**	**5,835,592**	**7,104,090**	**3,176,485**	**3,927,634**	**3,219,213**	**465,855**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Asia/Pacific												
Bangladesh	25,229	0	25,229	322,746	65,646	257,100	300,000	22,746	400,000		400,000	
Bhutan	53,354	0	53,354	67,340	0	67,340	11,232		11,232		11,232	
China	3,164,719	2,925,419	239,300	3,252,371	2,950,000	302,371	3,000,000	302,297				
Cook Islands	26,016	0	26,016	0	0	0						
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		0		140,187	8,487	131,700						
Fiji	48,686	0	48,686	43,825	0	43,825	34,021	9,639				
Hong Kong	48,331	37,000	11,331	0	0	0						

Table 1 (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1997 Income received			1998 Income received			1999 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2000 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2001 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999	
	Total income a/ US$	Net core contribution a/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Total income a/ US$	Net core contribution a/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core Pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$
India	4,394,366	4,299,066	95,300	9,030,076	8,921,784 a/	108,292	4,500,000		4,500,000		4,500,000	
Indonesia	1,155,000	837,500	317,500	0	0	0						
Iran, Islamic Republic of	121,333	0	121,333	121,511	0	121,511		60,079				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	116	0	116	21,168					
Malaysia	416,546	16,246	400,300	385,000	118,500	266,500	385,000					
Maldives	102,500	0	102,500	120,011	10,000	110,011	7,500					
Micronesia	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000						
Mongolia	79,559	0	79,559	92,727	0	92,727	17,000					
Myanmar	115,530	5,745	109,785	0	0	0	3,344					
Nepal	136,228	11,630	126,598	121,731	0	121,731	80,000		80,000		80,000	
Niue	20,302	1,400	18,902	20,316	0	20,316						
Pakistan	888,095	611,529	276,566	775,719	514,019	261,700	496,743	231,067	546,417			
Philippines	1,354,272	628,163	726,109	648,777	302,949	345,828	7,000	459,845				
Republic of Korea	3,393,508	2,527,308	866,200	2,534,445	1,833,345	701,100	2,250,000					
Samoa	59,100	0	59,100	46,068	6,000	40,068	6,000					
Singapore	255,000	255,000	0	300,000	300,000		300,000					
Sri Lanka	1,034,640	980,540	54,100	2,089,280	2,008,580 a/	80,700						
Thailand	1,678,100	732,700	945,400	1,879,323	984,423	894,900	865,112	413,644				
Tokelau Islands	18,953	0	18,953	48,992	0	48,992						
Tonga	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000						
Vanuatu	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000						
Viet Nam	408,789	25,850	382,939	26,884	0	26,884	29,035					
Subtotal	**19,015,186**	**13,895,096**	**5,120,090**	**22,970,445**	**18,023,733**	**4,946,712**	**12,313,154**	**1,565,317**	**5,537,649**	**0**	**4,991,232**	**0**
Latin America												
Anguilla	26,807	0	26,807	24,600	0	24,600						
Argentina	280,561	0	280,561	801,604	0	801,604	500,000	800,000				
Aruba	10,988	0	10,988	0	0	0						
Barbados	145,175	0	145,175	182,464	0	182,464						
Belize	37,879	0	37,879	50,505	0	50,505						
Bolivia	70,000	0	70,000	70,000	0	70,000	70,000					
Brazil	600,000	0	600,000	0	0	0						
British Virgin Islands	17,428	8,316	9,112	17,428	8,316	9,112						
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	18,800	0	18,800						
Chile	1,100,000	283,800	816,200	612,000	0	612,000	975,000	250,000				
Colombia	1,016,057	440,357	575,700	650,994	79,894	571,100	450,000	200,000				
Costa Rica	261,252	0	261,252	559,394	279,994	279,400						
Cuba	1,557,754	1,352,754	205,000	1,552,754	1,352,754	200,000	1,352,754	200,000	1,352,754	200,000	1,352,754	200,000
Dominican Republic	37,741	37,741		0	0							
Ecuador	0	0		111,281	0	111,281						
El Salvador	552,640	0	552,640	383,060	0	383,060						
Guatemala	98,325	0	98,325	251,362	0	251,362		251,362				
Guyana	60,002	16,142	43,860	58,343	14,160	44,183						
Haiti	83,795	0	83,795	477,990	0	477,990						
Honduras	45,279	0	45,279	71,106	0	71,106						
Jamaica	108,052	0	108,052	0	0							
Mexico	1,002,426	395,826	606,600	996,730	318,330	678,400						
Netherlands Antilles	18,836	0	18,836	0	0							
Nicaragua	0	0		198,000	40,000	158,000						
Panama	722,960	148,740	574,220	433,760	140,860	292,900						
Paraguay	227,679	0	227,679	40,213	0	40,213						
Peru	0	0		450,000	0	450,000	500,000					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	58,300	0	58,300	58,300	0	58,300						
Saint Lucia	46,000	2,200	43,800	51,800	0	51,800						

Table 1 (continued)

1.c. Programme countries by region	1997 income received			1998 income received			1999 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2000 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999		2001 Pledges received b/ as per April 30, 1999	
	Total income i/ US$	Net core contribution i/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Total income i/ US$	Net core contribution i/ US$	GLOC payments US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$	Core Pledges US$	GLOC pledges US$
Saint Vincent	32,973	0	32,973	0	0							
Suriname	51,445	0	51,445	0	0							
Trinidad and Tobago	159,219	21,319	137,900	11,218	0	11,218						
Turks and Caicos	29,900	0	29,900	50,000	23,600	26,400						
Uruguay	0	0		263,000	0	263,000						
Venezuela	0	0		306,780	0	306,780						
Subtotal	**8,457,473**	**2,797,195**	**5,790,278**	**8,733,486**	**2,257,908**	**6,475,578**	**3,847,754**	**1,701,362**	**1,352,754**	**200,000**	**1,352,754**	**200,000**
Europe												
Belarus	123,543	0	123,543	100,001	0	100,001						
Bulgaria	0	0		152,457	5,722	146,735	1,014	50,000				
Czech Republic	239,521	239,521		243,902	243,902		170,020	21,252	256,030 h/		263,366 h/	
Estonia	68,027	0	68,027	73,529	0	73,529						
Latvia	143,426	0	143,426	146,736	0	146,736						
Lithuania	245,000	0	245,000	0	0							
Poland	420,603	230,279	190,324	510,761	291,667	219,094	394,737	200,000				
Republic of Moldova	26,600	0	26,600	0	0							
Romania	44,274	0	44,274	117,203	8,603	108,600	16,849	70,764				
Russian Federation	450,000	160,800	289,200	75,000	0	75,000	900,000 j/					
Slovenia	0	0		2,031	0	2,031	1,417					
Turkey	2,899,707	1,378,644	1,521,063	1,530,000	688,400	841,600	770,000					
Turkmenistan							3,000					
Ukraine	72,456	0	72,456	51,501	0	51,501						
Yugoslavia	0	0		9,743	0	9,743						
Subtotal	**4,733,157**	**2,009,244**	**2,723,913**	**3,012,864**	**1,238,294**	**1,774,570**	**2,257,037**	**342,017**	**256,030**	**0**	**263,366**	**0**
Estimate							**4,336,016** k/					
Total all regions	**42,385,225**	**21,664,874**	**20,720,351**	**43,120,156**	**24,696,400**	**18,423,756**	**26,509,052**	**5,460,023**	**7,380,361**	**307,594**	**6,832,280**	**207,594**

a/ Based on actual income received by UNDP in the respective calendar year rather than pledged contributions for that year.

b/ Based on United Nations exchange rates as of 1 April 1999.

c/ Australia did not make any payment as of 31 December 1997 for that year's pledge. Instead, it made two payments of A$6.5 million (equivalent to US$ 4.25 million) and A$6.7 million (equivalent to US$4.01 million) in 1998, which represents payment for both the 1997 and 1998 pledges respectively. With its 1999 pledge at A$6.7 million (equivalent to US$4.21 million), the level of contribution in local currency terms, is maintained at the 1998 level. However, based on the United Nations exchange rate as of 1 April 1999 the percentage increase in US dollar terms is approximately 5.08 per cent over the previous year.

d/ As confirmed, Austria's pledge for 1999 is maintained at the 1998 level, i.e., ATS125.8 million; consequently, the table shows no percentage change in local currency terms for 1999. However, the amount shown for 1998 is actual income received and reflects part of the 1998 pledge as well as partial payment for previous years. As the final portion of Austria's 1998 pledge is expected to be received in 1999, the estimate shown for Austria for 1999 includes the remaining portion of the 1998 pledge plus the 1999 pledge.

e/ France's pledge for 1998 was in the amount of Ffrs. 51.6 million, out of which a first payment of Ffrs. 31.6 million (equivalent to US$5.15 million) was received as of 31 December 1998. The remaining Ffrs.20 million (equivalent to US$3.46 million) was received on 5 February 1999 and will consequently be reflected as part of the income received in 1999 calendar year. Based on the actual 1998 pledge (Ffrs. 51.6 million, equivalent to US$ 8.63 million) and the 1999 pledge of Ffrs. 80 million (equivalent to US$13.09 million), the 1999 contribution represents an increase of 55.04 per cent in local currency terms and 51.63 per cent in US dollar terms. In terms of the increase of expected 1999 payment over actual income received in 1998, it will be 217 per cent in local currency terms and 218 per cent in US dollar terms.

f/ India did not make any payment towards its 1998 pledge of US$4.39 million during the 1998 calendar year. Instead, it made two payments in 1998 of US$4.39 million and of US$ 4.5 million, which represent payments for the 1998 and 1998 pledges respectively. With the 1999 pledge at the level of US$ 4.5 million, India has maintained its pledge from 1998.

g/ Sri Lanka did not make any payment towards its 1998 pledge of US$1.03 million during the 1998 calendar year. Instead, it made two payments in 1998 of US$1.03 million each, which represents payments for the 1998 and 1998 pledges respectively.

h/ Includes GLOC, for which no breakdown is provided.

i/ Total income received from programme countries, which includes voluntary contributions as well as GLOC payments. Parts or all of initial voluntary contributions may be reflected as GLOC payments through the accounting linkage. The net core contribution reflects the voluntary contribution after application of the accounting linkage.

j/ Payment for the Russian Federation for 1998 was received on 4 January 1999. The total pledge reflected, $900,000, is a combination of the 1998 payment and the 1999 pledge.

k/ It is estimated that at least approximately US$ 4 million in core contributions will still be forthcoming from programme countries. This figure is based on UNDP estimates and on historical trends.

Source: DOF report, 431A for 1997-1998 and two-year pledging conference print-out of 1 April 1999.

DRM/BREA

April 30, 1999

Table 2: Schedule of payments confirmed for 1999 commitments to UNDP core resources

Contributors	Schedule of payments
DAC donors	
Australia	Early July 1999.
Austria	Monthly instalments.
Belgium	May 1999.
Canada	Full payment of Cdn$41.3 million received by UNDP on 13 April 1999.
Finland	End April 1999.
France	Before 30 April 1999.
Germany	Four instalments. First payment of DM.18.75 million (equivalent to US$10.93 million) received by UNDP on 15 February 1999. Other payments are scheduled for 15 May, 15 August and 15 October 1999.
Ireland	IR£200,000 (equivalent to US$298,380) received in January 1999, the balance of IR£2.22 million (equivalent to US$3.02 million) was received on April 8, 1999.
Italy	July 1999.
Japan	Second quarter of 1999.
Luxembourg	Full payment of LFrs.24 million (equivalent to US$0.6 million) received on April 15, 1999.
Netherlands	12 instalments, already made three payments of Dfls. 12.5 million (equivalent to US$ 6.45 million) received on February 2, 1999; Dfls. 12.5 million (equivalent to US$ 6.45 million) received on February 5, 1999; and Dfls. 12.5 million (equivalent to US$ 6.01 million) received on April 1, 1999.
Norway	Four equal instalments. First payment of Nkrs.137.50 million (equivalent US$18.2 million) received in January 1999. Second payment of Nkrs.135.5 million is expected by end April 1999.
Sweden	Two equal instalments, first payment of Skr.245 million received in March 1999. Final payment will be made in September 1999.
United Kingdom	Beginning April 1999.
United States	$77 million received on April 5, 1999.
Programme countries	
Bulgaria	End April 1999.
Burundi	Second quarter of 1999.
Czech Republic	End April 1999.
Ghana	First half of 1999 (will include both 1998 and 1999 payments).
India	Second quarter of 1999.
Nepal	1999 pledge will be paid in April 1999. For the 2000 and 2001 pledges, payment will be made in January each year.
Pakistan	First week of May 1999.
Poland	First half of 1999.
Republic of Korea	June 1999.
Romania	Second half of 1999.
Turkey	Fall of 1999.

Source: Based on official letters received by UNDP (DRM/BREA) as of 9 April 1999. Supplementary information provided by UNDP Comptroller's Division, BFAS/UNDP.

April 30, 1999.

/...

Table 3. Government in-kind contributions
(Thousands of US dollars)

Region/Country Office	1997	1998
AFRICA		
Benin	34.3	32.8
Burundi	60.6	65.2
Central African Republic	50.8	48.6
Comoros	0.0	18.6
Congo	0.0	90.0
Côte d'Ivoire	85.9	82.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	87.8	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	15.7	15.0
Gambia	18.4	17.8
Ghana	204.6	175.8
Lesotho	0.0	78.3
Malawi	40.5	25.2
Niger	75.7	72.4
Nigeria	83.3	83.3
Seychelles	8.2	8.0
Sierre Leone	54.2	54.2
South Africa	70.0 *	70.0 *
Togo	127.9	122.3
United Republic of Tanzania	175.4	175.4
Total Africa region	**1,193.3**	**1,235.1**
ARAB STATES		
Algeria	42.1	42.1
Bahrain	67.0	67.0
Kuwait	59.0	58.6
Lebanon	0.0	424.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	139.7	135.5
Qatar	67.3	67.3
Saudi Arabia	280.1	280.1
Sudan	44.8	44.8
Tunisia	71.5	76.6
United Arab Emirates	106.5	106.7
Total Arab States region	**878.0**	**1,302.7**
ASIA and the PACIFIC		
Bhutan	8.9	8.0
India	0.0	320.0
Indonesia	354.9	155.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	447.4	0.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.0	32.1
Malaysia	32.1	101.3
Maldives	121.5	0.0
Philippines	185.8	190.7
Republic of Korea	64.4	41.5
Sri Lanka	113.1	105.0
Viet Nam	131.4	117.1
Total Asia and the Pacific region	**1,459.5**	**1,071.5**

Table 3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

Region/Country Office	1997	1998
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Barbados	96.7	96.7
Chile	339.2	316.6
Cuba	84 5	93.0
Dominican Republic	183.3	227.0
Guyana	69.6	67.2
Jamaica	53.8	51.8
Panama	40.0	40.0
Paraguay	50.0	39.8
Uruguay	10.5	40.0
Total Latin America and the Caribbean region	**927.6**	**972.1**
EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES		
Albania	71.6	63.7
Armenia	41.0	45.1
Azerbaijan	72.6	72.6
Belarus	191.8	185.1
Bulgaria	64.8	68.4
Cyprus	55.2	52.4
Estonia	9.9	9.9
Georgia	43.3	178.0
Kazakhstan	0.0	529.1
Kyrgyzstan	59.4	65.3
Latvia	96.0	105.6
Lithuania	41.0	45.1
Poland	232.2	232.2
Republic of Moldova	118.5	118.5
Romania	70.3	70.3
Tajikistan	0.0	15.0
Turkmenistan	135.6	135.6
Ukraine	274.2	301.6
Uzbekistan	0.0	219.5
Total EUROPE and the CIS region	**1,577.4**	**2,513.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**6,035.8**	**7,094.4**

* Amounts reflect initial estimates for South Africa's "in-kind" contributions which had not been registered but will be considered for 1999 GLOC calculations.

Source: Based on information provided by country offices to Office of Budget, BPRM/UNDP

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April 30, 1999

UNITED NATIONS **DP**

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1999/14/Corr.1
24 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Annual session 1999
14-23 June 1999, New York
Item 1 of the provisional agenda

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Decisions adopted by the Executive Board

at its second regular session 1999

Corrigendum

Page 7

The fourth line should read:

Took note of the report on assistance to Montserrat (DP/1999/12 and Corr.1) and authorized the Administrator to approve projects on a case-by-case basis;

Page 9

The first three entries in the right-hand column should read:

UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1998

UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1998 (continued)

UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1998 (continued)

99-15393 (E) 260599

United Nations DP/1999/15

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda
UNDP

Annual report of the Administrator for 1998

Summary

The rapidly changing external environment in 1998 increased demand for UNDP support worldwide - demand which derived largely from the distinguishing characteristics of UNDP: universality of presence, impartiality, multisectoral approach, non-conditional grant-based assistance.

Continuing to sharpen its focus and profile, UNDP sought to respond flexibly and rapidly to emerging challenges at the global, regional and country levels. As the 1998 report illustrates, UNDP helped a diverse range of programme countries in all regions to respond to their specific development challenges and to seize opportunities from increasing globalization.

Landmark legislation established the annual target of $1.1 billion core resources for UNDP and introduced a multi-year results-based funding framework to increase predictability. In partnership with donor and programme countries, UNDP worked to reverse the continuing decline in its core contributions.

UNDP continued to intensify the implementation of its internal reform package "UNDP 2001" and to play a pro-active part in support of the United Nations, its reforms and its development role in meeting increasing international challenges. Partnerships old and new received special attention.

The 1998 report is designed as a bridge between past reports and the new reporting system under the new multi-year funding framework approved in 1998. The first new report will be presented to the Executive Board in April 2000.

99-12570 (E) 260599

The present annual report provides highlights of 1998 achievements in the areas of resources, results, partnerships and organizational capacity and flags issues and challenges facing the UNDP of the future that the organization would like to bring to the particular attention of the Executive Board.

Note: Activities of funds and programmes associated with UNDP, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations Office to Combat Desertification and Drought and the United Nations Volunteers are reported on separately at various sessions of the Executive Board and are not covered in detail by this report.

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I. Financial Resources

A. Current situation and trends

1. Crisis after crisis took the spotlight in 1998 – war, genocide, and refugee movements, financial volatility, environmental degradation and growing social pressures stemming from increasing inequity. These international challenges increased demand for UNDP support at the global, regional and country levels. Despite this increased demand for UNDP services, as the present report illustrates, UNDP core (i.e., non-earmarked) resources (expressed as actual income) stood at just over $750 million in 1998 - under two thirds of the $1.1 billion annual level agreed upon in decision 95/23.

2. UNDP and the Executive Board worked in partnership in 1998 to reverse this downward trend and to ensure the volume and predictability of core resources in the future. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group, established by decision 98/3, facilitated intensive discussion throughout 1998 between UNDP, the programme and donor countries, and the Board itself. The Working Group consultations culminated in the approval of landmark decisions 98/23 and 99/1.

3. In these decisions, the Executive Board reaffirmed the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations development system – universality, neutrality, multilateralism and its voluntary grant nature - fully respecting the priorities of programme countries and responding to their needs in a flexible manner. The Board also emphasized the importance of volume, adopting $1.1 billion core resources as the annual target, and introduced a mechanism to place UNDP core and non-core funding on a predictable basis. The new mechanism consists of: (a) the multi-year funding framework (MYFF), which has two elements: the strategic results framework (SRF), which encompasses programme goals, strategic areas of support, expected key results, and a resource framework that integrates all financial allocations; (b) the results-oriented annual report (ROAR), which will provide the Board at its second regular session each year with a comprehensive assessment of key results achieved and a review of the use of resources; (c) an in-depth assessment every four years covering the outcomes and outputs identified in the MYFF, to be known as the multi-year funding framework report (MYFFR).

4. Non-core (earmarked) resources, through third-party cost-sharing, government cost-sharing and trust funds, rose from $378 million in 1992 to $1.2 billion in 1998. Details of the sources and uses of these funds in 1998, in response to paragraph 11 of decision 98/2, were not available for inclusion in the present report and will be provided in the annual report of the financial situation, which will be submitted to the Executive Board at its third regular session 1999.

B. Analysis

5. Discussions leading to the adoption of decision 98/23 emphasized that core resources remain the bedrock of UNDP but that overdependence on a limited number of donors carries risks. The decision itself, which reaffirms the role of UNDP in development, provides an opportunity that can be seized by all partners - UNDP, the donor and programme countries and the Executive Board. The discussions on decision 98/23 have nurtured a new, stronger sense of shared responsibility for the financial health of the organization. This new partnership must be extended to all contributing and participating members to reverse the downward trend in core contributions.

C. Challenges

6. The overriding challenge is to restore growth and enhance predictability to the core resource base of UNDP and to achieve annual increases until the target of $1.1 billion in core contributions is met. All partners have a critical role to play in fulfilling the compact underpinning decision 98/23: programme countries must speak out about the value-added that UNDP brings to their specific development situations; donor countries must increase public awareness of the role that UNDP plays in the evolving development cooperation framework. For UNDP, the challenge will be to show results under the new MYFF and to communicate these results effectively. It will be important at the current session to take stock of the outcome of the first UNDP funding meeting in April 1999 and decide on action to reach the annual $1.1 billion target for core resources.

II. Results

A. Current situation and trends

7. The paragraphs below highlight some examples of the type of support that UNDP provided in 1998 at the global, regional and country levels. Although submission of the ROARs will not begin until 2000, these examples of 1998 UNDP work are presented below in clusters corresponding to the first five categories of the SRF. The examples are intended to illustrate the geographical breadth and many faceted nature of UNDP activities in advocacy, capacity development and coordination in its legislated areas of focus, activities that cut across the five categories, given the multisectoral nature of the UNDP development approach. With regard to activities under the global cooperation framework, approved by the Executive Board in 1997, UNDP commissioned a team of independent consultants to undertake a forward-looking assessment. As the results of the study show in document DP/1999/CRP.7 and in the status report of UNDP activities under the ongoing global cooperation framework, there has not been sufficient time for empirical results to unfold fully with respect to UNDP clients and stakeholders. The Directors of the Regional Bureaux will be available to brief the Executive Board orally at the current session on 1998 achievements, lessons learned and priorities for 1999.

1. The enabling environment for sustainable human development

8. UNDP experience operating worldwide indicates that good governance is a critical factor in achieving results in its four legislated areas of focus. Global and regional programmes continued to facilitate the exchange of best practices. At the country level, UNDP responded to growing demand from programme countries for capacity development in: governing institutions (judiciaries, legislative bodies and electoral bodies); decentralization and local governance; public sector management and administration; and civil society organizations. Particularly in the cases of decentralization and local government, UNCDF local development funds in African countries, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam played an important role. UNDP also facilitated consensus on development issues between opposing sectors of society.

9. In the Africa region, as part of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa (UNSIA), UNDP held the second Africa Governance Forum in Ghana in June 1998, focusing on accountability and transparency. As a result, 11 countries have to date prepared national programmes for capacity-building in the areas of the judiciary and public administration. UNDP completed guidelines for a civil service reform package for the Special Programme for Africa, a donor initiative led by the World Bank. UNDP gave support to elections in an increasing number of countries. In 1998, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Togo requested UNDP electoral support (see paragraph 60 for information on Lesotho). Demand for UNDP support in areas of governance went beyond electoral assistance to constitutional reviews or reforms, civil service reform, including decentralization and anti-corruption work. Among other countries, UNDP supported Chad, Mali and Senegal in drafting legislation for decentralization and for building capacity for decentralized units. Chad requested UNDP and the Human Rights Commission to draw up a human rights and governance programme, to which support was given by donors.

10. In the Arab States region, UNDP worked with Governments to build a framework for more participatory and decentralized decision-making and to foster national dialogue and partnerships between Governments, civil society and the private sector. In the case of Yemen, UNDP supported the Government in consolidating the process of unification, reconciling the divergent administrative traditions, streamlining the machinery of the State through establishing a more manageable balance of responsibility and authority between the centre and the regions, and creating an enabling environment for civil society and the private sector. The programme is expected to lead to more results-oriented decision-making in the Parliament, the cabinet and local councils. In Egypt, UNDP responded to the demand for support to decentralization, which led to improved delivery and performance of public services. As part of the reform programme, business centres were established in all governorates to assist investors in business start-up and promotion. In Saudi Arabia, UNDP supported the formulation of infrastructure plans for cities and for strengthening the capacity of national authorities to address long-term urban development problems. UNDP also contributed to the efforts of the Government in the structural transformation and diversification of the Saudi economy and in strengthening policy analysis and economic forecasting capacity to promote privatization.

11. In the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP was requested to provide support to coordinate international assistance (cost-sharing and parallel funding) for the June 1999 elections in Indonesia, the organization of which entails the management of over 300,000 polling sites and

over 100 million eligible voters spread over about 17,000 islands. UNDP support involved bringing together the Government, electoral management bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations, academia, subregional expertise and the international community as a whole. UNDP support included: strengthening the capacities of electoral management bodies; assisting in the development of a national programme for voter education; and building capacities for independent national monitoring of the election process. The international community responded favourably by channelling over $50 million to date through UNDP to support the elections. This support represented an important entry point for a comprehensive programme of technical cooperation for governance, to be complemented by a broader programme in judicial reform, parliamentary reform, regional autonomy and decentralization, and public administration. In Malaysia, UNDP started a senior advisory service on corporate governance to provide short-term support to national programmes in Southeast Asia, attempting to re-examine and reform corporate accountability and transparency structures and legislative frameworks. In the Republic of Korea, UNDP organized the first national workshop on sound governance in public and corporate sectors in collaboration with the Parliamentarians Network and the Citizens for Economic Freedom. The workshop gave rise to public awareness on the current status of the issues relating to weak financial governance and what needs to be done to overcome the current crisis and prevent another crisis of the sort from happening in the future. As intended, recommendations and proposals made during the workshop have raised awareness of the issues, and wide distribution of the proceedings has facilitated more discussion and proposals for better governance in politics, public and corporate sectors of the country. In Thailand, the UNDP Regional Programme on Governance for Asia and the Pacific, together with Transparency International, sponsored "Integrating in Governance in Asia," a regional meeting of parliamentarians, senior government officials, civil society leaders and other policy-makers involved in promoting transparency and accountability. The conference resulted in an approach to fighting corruption at the country level, including capacity-strengthening of parliamentarians, media, central and local governments, watchdog agencies, ombudspersons, judiciaries, and civil society organizations. In Cambodia, UNDP provided technical cooperation, procurement and logistical support for the National Elections Committee, the governing body for the elections, which were held in July 1998. In-house technical capabilities were used extensively and funded from target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) line 1.1.3 sources. Project management time was redirected to support the elections from an already existing project relating to governance and human rights. UNDP also established an open trust fund, which provided the necessary flexibility for the receipt of contributions from donors and for the disbursement of funds in a variety of areas such as voter education, counterpart training, and equipment purchase.

12. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, UNDP continued ongoing projects in, for example, Latvia, Poland, Republic of Moldova and Uzbekistan, supporting the establishment of independent human rights institutions. In addition, new projects were started in Romania and Ukraine. In Romania, UNDP supported the establishment of the Ombudsman Office and the start-up of its work through training and a citizen's guide on the role of the Ombudsman. In Ukraine, UNDP will support the newly established Ombudsman, the first in the history of the country, elected by Parliament in April 1998. In Kazakhstan, UNDP supported initial measures for the establishment of an ombudsman institution in 1999. The Fourth International Ombudsman Workshop was organized in Warsaw in May 1998 in close cooperation with the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

13. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, UNDP worked to strengthen the judicial system, including public security and the penitentiary sector, and to improve public access to justice services. UNDP work in this area resulted in the establishment of a network of organizations and experts to monitor elements of the justice sectors in various countries. It also assisted Governments in reforming their justice systems and organized several regional conferences and training seminars. In Guatemala, UNDP strengthened the Public Defence Service and advanced reforms under the peace accords. In Haiti, UNDP continued to provide technical cooperation for the institutional development of the Haitian National Police in coordination with American, Canadian, and French programmes. Even during the political crisis in the country, the Haitian National Police continued to be regarded as an important player in maintaining and strengthening democracy. In Colombia, UNDP offered its support for the implementation of the peace agenda of the newly elected Government. In particular, assistance was geared to ensuring the resettlement and reinsertion of internally displaced populations.

14. In 1998, the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights saw increased linkage between the concept of the right to development and good governance. Working in close coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP explored this rights-based approach at both the policy and

operational levels. Results included: a global programme in support of national human rights institutions (e.g., establishing ombudsmen and human rights commissions); training on human rights, capacity development and UNDP assistance bringing together country office staff and representatives of government and civil society; stimulating dialogue on human rights policy and follow-up to United Nations conferences; specific projects at the country-level, ranging from support to the rule of law to political participation and to human rights education campaigns.

15. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, UNDP had as its main focus the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, involving all country offices, regional programmes and national partners. As a result of the joint exercise, most country offices produced national reports on the human rights situation in their countries. These reports and the activities at the national level fed into the regional conference on human rights held in September in Yalta, Ukraine. The regional conference gathered 300 delegates from 27 countries to discuss the challenge of protecting human rights and freedoms in the process of overall transition. The conference agreed on overall objectives, to be coordinated by UNDP, including exchanges on best practices in the area of human rights between Governments, civil society and the private sector.

16. In the Arab States region, UNDP laid the groundwork for a regional meeting in Egypt in May 1999 on human rights and development, bringing together for the first time partners working in the area of human rights in the region, Human Rights Studies Centres, Parliamentary Committees on human rights, the Union of Arab Jurists, the Arab Labour Union, and the Arab Journalist Union and some NGOs. The aim is to increase understanding of the link between human rights and sustainable human development in the region.

17. At the global, regional and country levels, UNDP continued to play a catalytic role in bringing together the different partners to shape the policy direction for sustainable human development. UNDP instruments such as the human development reports - global, regional and national - were important in this, influencing policy decision-making and provoking public debates (see also paragraph 25). UNDP also facilitated forums for high-level, broad-based policy discussions to address development challenges in the different regions of the world. For instance, in the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP co-hosted the Regional Millennium Meeting with the Government of the Republic of Korea, bringing together 150 government and non-government participants, including representatives of youth, from 30 countries from the region. The Meeting resulted in increased understanding of the issues inherent in sustainable and equitable development in a globalizing world. The consensus of the meeting in this respect is embodied in the Seoul Statement.

18. For the Africa region, UNDP organized throughout 1998 a series of workshops and prepared a series of policy papers to promote competitiveness, which culminated in the Ministerial Forum on the Competitiveness of African economies, organized in March 1998 in Dakar, Senegal. This process was aimed at helping countries to explore strategies to enhance capacities to negotiate and compete in the global marketplace. This forum and other market access and development activities in the context of the UNSIA provided a basis for the Secretary-General's joint action with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to promote large-scale, long-term investment in the region, including multi-country infrastructure projects and exploitation of shared natural resources. UNDP aims to support countries in preparing competitive assessment reports on exports and in developing policies and strategies to gain access to global markets, taking stock of openness to trade, tax structures, adequate infrastructure, transparency and accountability as well as the protection of property rights. Recommendations include actions needed to remove policy impediments to investment. UNDP-sponsored national long-term perspective studies (NLTPS) were important instruments for enabling African Governments to define their long-term development objectives, taking into account the views of national stakeholders, the globalization of the world economy and the role of domestic and foreign private-sector investment. A major output of the NLTPS programme in 1999 is the establishment of the African regional Decision-making Information System, based in Harare with nodes scattered in different African countries. UNDP has, to date, assisted 14 countries in designing a long-term development vision (Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Sao Tome, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Currently, the NLTPS team is developing tools to link long-term forecasting, medium-term strategic planning and short-term economic management (Phase II, 1997-2001). Thirty other countries have made formal requests for assistance to be supported by the programme. Strategic regional and subregional long-term perspective studies will also be undertaken.

19. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, together with the High-level Commission of Eminent Persons, UNDP helped to prepare, in consultation with, inter alia, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization and the World Bank, an overview of the state of education in the region. Presented as the United Nations contribution to the debate on education at the Presidential Hemispheric Summit of the Americas in April 1998, the overview shaped national policy debate in several countries. UNDP supported the Círculo de Montevideo forum of key world leaders, which provided critical recommendations, focusing on social investment and governance and the relationship between political parties and civil society. Two examples of UNDP support to fiscal reform, in close partnership with Governments, multilateral, and bilateral donors, are to be found in Brazil and Guatemala. In Brazil, with IDB financing, UNDP worked with the National Fiscal Administration Programme for Brazil to improve the management of public funds. In Paraiba, tax collection rose by six per cent in 1998. In Guatemala, UNDP, in partnership with the World Bank and bilateral donors, was instrumental in meeting the goals set out in the peace accords signed in late 1996. In 1998, UNDP support was critical in establishing the new tax collection agency and in the reordering of priorities and decentralization of the government's budget, in accordance with the mandate of the peace accords.

2. Poverty and sustainable livelihoods

20. In response to the financial crisis in Asia, UNDP directed its support towards strengthening national capacity to mitigate the resultant rise in poverty through policy advice to Governments on recovery options. As part of its support, UNDP broadened the consultation process highlighting human development concerns, sustainable environmental management, short-term safety nets and longer-term social security systems, as well as governance issues in the context of the crisis. UNDP engaged government officials, civil society groups, media, the business community and academia in the five countries seriously affected by the crisis (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand) in national policy seminars and regional workshops to discuss the full range of implications of the crisis and alternative recovery scenarios. UNDP helped to design and monitor national response strategies and actions with a focus on empowering NGOs and community groups to cope with the human impact of the crisis. UNDP conducted high-level dialogues in these countries with senior government officials on recovery options and commissioned in-depth policy papers analysing the causes and immediate consequences of the financial and environmental crises facing each country, especially the social and economic impact on the poor. A paper entitled "A Pro-Human Development Adjustment Framework for the Countries of East and South East Asia", prepared for UNDP, made recommendations on selected high priority initiatives and subregional actions. While UNDP activities were concentrated at the upstream level, they were balanced with support to specific activities within national recovery plans. This involved reorienting country cooperation frameworks to meet crisis recovery needs and mobilizing the United Nations system for joint programme support. UNDP provided $350,000 for the regional programme Special Assistance to Countries in Economic Crisis in Asia. The programme helped to start up funds for special local initiatives in each of the five most affected countries. In Indonesia, United Nations specialized agencies are working closely as a team under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, who was designated by the Government to act as coordinator of all external technical cooperation in post-crisis economic recovery programmes. Inter-agency advisory and support services are provided through the UNDP Support Facility for Indonesian Recovery in monitoring the social and human impact, analysing the integration of social and economic policies, and coordinating emergency assistance. Direct assistance to people affected at the grass-roots level is provided through the Community Recovery Programme. In Thailand, UNDP contributed significantly to drafting the Government's strategy paper for the Social Policy Committee, entitled "A People-Centred Development Strategy for Rapid Recovery in Thailand", which elaborated a five-point plan of action, emphasizing community empowerment and holistic and participatory development.

21. In response to the Russian financial crisis, UNDP, in cooperation with the Centre for International Development, Harvard University, and the Economic Commission for Europe, brought together policy-makers, economists and researchers from around the world in December 1998 to discuss the effects of the crises in the Russian Federation and in transition economies of the region, and to take into account experience in Asia and Latin America in dealing with such crises.

22. At the global level, UNDP, jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Group and the World Bank, formulated the first Statement of Commitment for Action to Eradicate Poverty by the Administrative Committee on Coordination. UNDP also published the first issue of "Overcoming Human Poverty", an annual global report on the progress of programme countries and UNDP in implementing the commitments to poverty eradication made at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. The report shows that while many countries have estimates of income poverty,

significantly fewer have formulated anti-poverty plans, and a minority have time-bound targets for eliminating extreme poverty. The report gives an overview of UNDP efforts to implement a multidimensional approach to poverty eradication, including policy and operational linkages between poverty, macroeconomics, environmental management, gender equality and governance. The report is being used at both global and country levels to accelerate progress in reducing poverty in preparation for the five-year review of the Social Summit by the General Assembly in 2000.

23. At the regional and country level, UNDP provided a range of services in support of poverty eradication. By the end of 1998, the UNDP Poverty Strategy Initiative, started in 1996, was supporting 100 countries. A third of the projects were completed and a field evaluation of the initiative was planned for the second half of 1999. UNDP services included: qualitative poverty assessments; household surveys and poverty maps; poverty-reduction strategies and programmes; analyses of social spending and aid flows to basic services; national human development reports; capacity development for poverty-reduction planning; and social mobilization and constituency building. Qualitative assessments, for instance, focused on important poverty groups such as indigenous communities, unemployed youth, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, women and street children. Non-traditional approaches were used, including participatory techniques, in contrast with conventional quantitative survey methodology. Many of the assessments shed light, for example, on the economic contribution of women's activities in the subsistence sector and helped to mobilize communities and to strengthen local capacities for understanding and combating poverty.

24. In the case of household surveys and poverty maps, new indicators were constructed to reflect the impact of complex dimensions of poverty such as social participation and rights and to capture better the changing dynamics of poverty and vulnerability to it. Apart from improving programme country databases on poverty, the poverty maps, by highlighting intranational disparities and inequalities, can be used to identify especially disadvantaged groups or regions. Poverty-reduction strategies and programmes developed mainly, although not exclusively, in Africa, involved key actors in the countries concerned at all stages. UNDP brought to the process its capacity to work with multiple stakeholders, to act as an honest broker, and draw as much as possible on national expertise. For instance, the Government of Mauritania presented its national strategy at the March 1998 Consultative Group meeting. In the case of analyses of social spending and aid flows to basic services, building on the 1996 Oslo Consensus on the 20/20 Initiative, UNDP, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), targeted its support to the preparation of social sector expenditure reviews. The reviews, 24 to date, stimulated debate on social policy options and financing priorities and established a baseline of information on budget expenditures and social outcomes that could be used for tracking a country's future performance. In the Africa region, a high-level workshop was held in Burkina Faso in September to prepare the African contribution to the Global 20/20 Initiative Workshop held in Hanoi in October. In the Arab States region, UNDP supported Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco in implementing the Initiative. In the Asia and the Pacific region, in Viet Nam, for example, UNDP advocacy of the 20/20 Initiative at the 1997 Consultative Group meeting was followed in 1998 by a joint study for the Hanoi 20/20 Conference itself, which focused the attention of policy-makers on the level and form of public spending on social services.

25. National human development reports continued to provide an important means for Governments to foster broad public debate on how to combat poverty in the country concerned. By the end of 1998, a total of 114 countries had produced national human development reports. In the Africa region, six additional countries completed national human development reports, bringing the total to 32 countries. The first regional human development report, for the countries of the South African Development Community (SADC), was launched and a report for the Sahel region was started. In the Arab States region, UNDP facilitated the production of national human development reports in all countries as key policy and operational tools. UNDP organized the first regional launching of the global Human Development Report 1998. In the Asia and the Pacific region, 24 countries produced national development reports, compared with five in 1997. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, the first region to produce these reports in 1994, work began on analysing the impact at the national policy level of these reports, published annually in programme countries. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, UNDP promoted joint research by government, civil society, academia, and the private sector to produce eight new national human development reports as well as three subregional human development reports for Central America, the Andean region, and the Common Market of the Southern Cone (Mercosur). These reports were used not only for policy-making by Governments but also for investment decisions by private companies.

26. Capacity development continued to be the main thrust of all UNDP support. UNDP continued to fine-tune existing

approaches and to seek new entry points for enabling programme countries to reduce aid dependency and to own and drive their national development strategies and policies. To complement existing methods, UNDP training modules familiarized programme country partners with the latest thinking and methodological approaches to poverty reduction. In the case of social mobilization and constituency-building, UNDP brought the full range of national actors into the debate, including non-governmental and civil society groups and the private sector. For example, the South-Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme continued to support over 3,500 community organizations, developing management capacity in the communities for running credit operations and development projects. The partners in these community organizations have demonstrated that they can save and generate resources, plan and manage development projects and sustain their efforts. In India, UNDP worked in partnership with other United Nations entities to reduce child labour through a number of activities at the policy and operational levels.

27. In the Africa region, 30 projects under the Poverty Strategy Initiative were under implementation, largely in support of the design and validation of national anti-poverty strategies and programmes. In collaboration with UNICEF, social expenditure reviews were launched in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia and five have been completed. Through the UNDP-supported round-table mechanism, countries raised funding for their anti-poverty strategies. For instance, Chad mobilized $1.13 billion in support of poverty eradication, governance and de-mining. Gambia mobilized $103 million for public expenditure programmes with a special focus on poverty eradication and Mali mobilized $600 million to implement its poverty programmes. Demand for UNDP support to sustainable livelihoods also rose. For instance, the Africa 2000 Network - a programme providing small grants of up to $50,000 for women in villages - promoted sustainable livelihoods and protected the environment through training and communication exchange. By the end of 1998, over 700 projects were actively benefiting the poor in Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. The projects focused on soil conservation, food preservation, afforestation, agroforestry, and income-generating activities. Similarly, UNDP support through Enterprise Africa, modeled on Empretec in Argentina, expanded beyond the already existing activities in Ghana and Zimbabwe to Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. Forty per cent of the beneficiaries are women. The programme plans to cover over 20 countries around the continent. At the regional level, the programme is working to create cross-border links in trade and investment as well as technology transfer. With a budget of only $8.6 million over five years, the programme aims to reach 5,000 entrepreneurs, help to create 200,000 new jobs, provide skills training for 60,000 workers, assist companies to achieve a 50 per cent increase in profitability, and help to generate $1 billion in new investments.

28. In the Arab States region, given concern about the inadequate adjustment of most developing countries to the impact of changing global conditions on the job market, UNDP prepared for a related initiative starting in April 1999. The goal of the initiative is to concentrate the attention of the Governments of the region and the private sector on the opportunities for growth and development and to work out a plan of action for the region in which Governments and business, possibly through public-private partnerships, will be able to address the lack of capacity of the Arab labour force to function effectively in the global information-based economy. In addition, UNDP facilitated negotiations with the World Trade Organization and the European Union to enable countries to benefit from the global market. Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen benefited from the initiative. In Lebanon, UNDP provided support to the mapping of living conditions using an "unsatisfied basic needs" approach for the first time in the region. The results were formally adopted by the Council of Ministers as a framework for the elaboration of a national programme to improve living conditions in Lebanon, which UNDP will help to monitor. Mapping exercises were also under way in Morocco and Syria.

29. In the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP had impact at both the policy and grass-roots levels. In China, for instance, UNDP worked at the policy, institutional, and community levels in 48 counties to lift rural households out of poverty. Activities included group-supported micro-credit schemes, improved farming techniques, rain-water harvesting, and capacity-building. The focus of the UNDP approach is to lift a large number of households out of poverty through a mix of grass-roots level work reinforced by policy interventions.

30. In Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, a UNDP report entitled "Poverty in Transition" documented the sharp decline in living standards and welfare in the region. In Turkey, UNDP and other United Nations entities committed $210 million in grants and loans to promote investment, generate employment, increase opportunities for women and improve environmental, education, health, water and sanitation services in South-

East Anatolia. Armenia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine carried out various types of surveys or assessments of poverty. The Governments of Romania and Uzbekistan launched pilot projects in poor areas of their countries.

31. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, a comparative study of the effects of macroeconomic policy on poverty in 15 countries was published. The study was sponsored by UNDP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Thirteen of the 24 studies of social expenditure mentioned in paragraph 24 were scheduled to be completed in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1999. The programme was sponsored by UNDP, UNICEF, ECLAC and UNFPA for use by decision-makers in restructuring social expenditures.

32. At the subregional level, in the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP established a programme for the countries bordering the Tumen River, thereby linking China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and Russia and enabling them to identify and act on economic cooperation initiatives that will nurture trade and investment. In Southern Africa, the UNDP-supported SADC Water Roundtable raised pledges of $14 million from donors.

33. Technical and economic cooperation among developing countries (TCDC/ECDC) facilitated increased South-South sharing of capacities through the development and dissemination of 250 best practices in good governance, structural adjustment, poverty eradication, micro-financing, maternal mortality, agriculture and food security, science and technology for sustainable human development, job creation and management of the environment and the sustainable development of small island states. South-South channels of communication were also enhanced as a result of expansion and decentralization of the TCDC information referral system and the creation of the content-based national TCDC web sites in 11 programme countries (see document DP/1999/21 for more details).

34. In the case of poverty resulting from HIV/AIDS, UNDP, as part of a United Nations system response and as a co-sponsor of the Joint and Co-sponsored United nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), continued to strengthen understanding of the epidemic as a development issue and to support approaches to capacity development to ensure effective multisectoral policy and programming responses to it. In the Africa region, UNDP extended support to the Alliance of Mayors and Community leaders for advocacy work in the area of HIV/AIDS. United Nations volunteers provided support to national AIDS control programmes in Malawi and Zambia, some of the volunteers being persons who were themselves affected by HIV/AIDS.

35. UNDP facilitated networking and internet connectivity as a means of reducing poverty. In the Africa region, UNDP focused on strengthening connectivity between a wide range of partners - government, the private sector, NGOs and academia and civil society - building on local expertise to provide public and private sector training at technical and management levels. By the end of 1998, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria and Swaziland had internet agreements with UNDP.

36. UNDP intensified its advocacy for eradicating poverty. The UNDP-sponsored International Day for the Eradication of Poverty raised public awareness worldwide. UNDP Goodwill Ambassadors - prominent individuals committed to the ideals of UNDP – were active in increasing support for the organization and raising its visibility in all key forums and through the media. By the end of 1998, UNDP had three global Goodwill Ambassadors - United States actor Danny Glover, South African Nobel Laureate Nadine Gordimer and Japanese actress Midake Konno.

3. Environment

37. In line with Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, UNDP continued to seek to explore ways to integrate an environmental perspective into its programmes at all levels from corporate policy to field level projects and in core as well as non-core funded activities. By the end of 1998, about 50 countries had Capacity 21 programmes and 20 others were being assisted. At a meeting with donors and other partners in the United Kingdom in November, it was recommended that Capacity 21 should concentrate in the future on: strengthening its international network of collaborating institutions and individuals; further mainstreaming of Capacity 21 work into UNDP programmes; completion of ongoing programmes and support to selected countries with urgent need of assistance in the development of national strategies for sustainable development.

38. Through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP helped over 138 countries to prepare national strategies to meet their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank, UNDP continued to implement GEF activities

that protect the global environment in areas of biological diversity, climate change, protection of international waters and ozone depletion. In 1998, the total UNDP-GEF portfolio reached $756 million and included 260 projects (122 full projects and 138 enabling activities) covering every region of the developing world. UNDP continued to administer the GEF Small Grants Programme, which has supported over 1000 local community projects since its inception in 1992.

39. UNDP continued as an implementing agency under the Montreal Protocol, helping 65 countries to convert their industrial and agricultural processes to eliminate the use of ozone-depleting substances and reverse damage to the global ozone layer. The approved programme comprises 905 projects with funded budgets of $234 million. In 1998, UNDP completed 75 conversion projects in 19 countries in all regions, eliminating 3,927 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances. Approximately 50 technical cooperation and capacity-building projects were also completed. Innovative projects were developed and implemented in eight countries to help small and medium-sized enterprises to convert their processes using, in many cases, locally produced equipment. UNDP was the lead agency, which assisted China to update its national programme under the Montreal Protocol.

40. To mark 1998, the United Nations International Year of the Ocean, UNDP launched its capacity-building Strategic Initiative for Ocean and Coastal Management. The UNDP water strategy was presented at the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and distributed to all country offices.

41. The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration promoted environmentally sound mining activities in Mozambique and Suriname, and published and distributed guidebooks and CD-ROMs on this topic to over 50 programme countries.

42. UNDP continued to help several countries to implement the Action Plan of the 1996 World Food Summit in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

43. UNDP launched a programme for sustainable management of forest resources with Cameroon, Costa Rica, Guyana, Malawi, Uganda and Viet Nam, researching and facilitating ways to give full valuation to forest resource. New partnerships, through country-led initiatives, were formed to support sustainable forest management and related livelihoods, including linking with the private sector and developing new approaches to financing land use.

44. UNDP continued its work through the Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO), which has now directly assisted 49 countries to prepare their national action programmes to combat desertification and drought – 23 in Africa, 7 in the Arab States, 2 in Asia, 5 in the Commonwealth of Independent States and 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

45. In following up on the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNDP played an important advocacy role before, during, and after the Buenos Aires meeting in November 1998. In the area of sustainable energy, UNDP made rapid progress in implementing the UNDP Initiative for Sustainable Energy, linking energy with other areas of sustainable human development, including the advancement of women. In June 1998, UNDP set up a task force on climate change to provide a strategic and unified approach to the Kyoto follow-up and produced two key research outputs on the clean development mechanism and limiting greenhouse gas emissions. The World Energy Assessment - a joint initiative of UNDP, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the World Energy Council - was launched in 1998 to provide a scientific and technical basis in international forums and intergovernmental negotiations involved in furthering Agenda 21. To seize opportunities from increased international focus on the Convention on Climate Change, UNDP launched a pilot project to support capacity-building for clean development mechanism activities with the support of Norway. Bulgaria, Peru, Philippines, and South Africa were the first pilot countries. The Energy Account continued to be the main vehicle for supporting specific, country-based activities. Under its programme for Financing Energy Services for Small-Scale Energy Users, UNDP assisted some 20 countries in Asia and Africa to prepare business plans to secure loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

46. The Public Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment helped municipalities in 16 programme countries to solve environmental problems by building partnerships that mobilized private sector resources.

47. In the Africa region, UNDP launched the Zero Emission Research and Initiatives (ZERI), the aim of which is to transform waste materials into raw materials for other products, in three regions: Lake Victoria (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), Zambezi Ecosystems (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and in Western Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal). Examples of ZERI products include biogas energy from organic waste from the brewing industry and high protein edible and exportable mushrooms from cereal straw, sisal wastes, cotton wastes and even from the water hyacinth weed.

48. In the Arab States region, to help to preserve the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, UNDP, jointly with the World Bank, launched a $19 million initiative, to be funded primarily by GEF, to help to safeguard coastal and marine habitats in countries in the subregion through the creation of protected areas, the regulation of marine navigation, sustainable fisheries management, and the introduction of coastal-zone management systems. UNDP support focused on the sustainable use of living marine resources and on enabling community groups in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden areas to benefit from the programme. In the case of Sudan, area development schemes in five of the country's poorest and most environmentally fragile areas helped to establish elected village development committees to manage a range of small-scale, grass-roots interventions in agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts.

49. In the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP facilitated the involvement of 70 industrial associations in the Philippines in environmental self-regulation, industrial ecology and environmental entrepreneurship. UNDP also launched an initiative to promote sustainable tourism. In the Pacific islands region, UNDP led innovative sustainable environmental initiatives. In Fiji, a biodiversity strategy action plan was operationalized in 1998 through an enabling activity supported by GEF in partnership with the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, NGOs and communities in six environmentally vulnerable locations, leading to the establishment of a village biodiversity warden system. In the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and the Marshall Islands, national biodiversity action plans were prepared through an enabling activity supported by GEF, incorporating traditional knowledge, current resource use practices, and information on indigenous flora, fauna and ecosystems. Through the UNDP Small Enterprise Development Programme, waste material from garment factories was used to make high quality paper. The GEF-supported South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme has established 17 conservation areas in 15 countries through joint action among local communities, NGOs and Governments. The initiative showed that in small island communities, small amounts of additional resources can have a significant multiplier impact.

50. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, two key UNDP areas of support were in the Aral Sea Basin and in the Caspian region. In the Aral Sea basin, UNDP, jointly with the World Bank and UNEP, promoted the sustainable use of land and water resources for the enhancement of the economic and social development of the Central Asian republics. UNDP support focused on developing the necessary institutional capacities and human resources while the World Bank/GEF provided technical support to stabilizing the environment and improving the management of international waters. In the Caspian region, UNDP, jointly with the other two GEF implementing agencies (UNEP and the World Bank), five riparian countries, and the European Union helped to develop a comprehensive response to severe environmental problems facing the region. The response was based on consultations with regional and international scientific and resource management communities as well as with the private sector oil and gas industry.

4. Gender equality

51. Gender equality and the advancement of women remained an integral part of all UNDP activities. In follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1996, UNDP supported countries in developing and implementing national action plans and promoted regional and subregional initiatives. Tackling capability poverty and gender inequality simultaneously, UNDP continued to focus on macro-policy and empowerment. Micro-credit schemes for female heads of household remained an important strategy. These and other such schemes were designed to improve women's capabilities as well as their access to assets and resources. The South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme provides an illustration of how the UNDP approach both increased women's incomes and empowered them socially and economically.

52. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF and other United Nations partners, acted as a catalyst with key partners to eliminate violence against women in various regions of the world resulting in: development of a protocol for cooperation between Women's Crisis Centres and the police in the Caribbean, the "Intra-Family Pact of Non-Violence" in Brazil; introduction in Senegal of a path-breaking law banning the practice of female genital mutilation; breaking of silence on "honour killings" in Jordan.

53. UNDP participated in the sub-working group of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), addressing the mainstreaming of gender in the humanitarian response to emergencies, developing an IASC statement and training materials on gender and humanitarian assistance and monitoring the implementation of gender equality in the staffing of IASC member organizations. One example of UNDP support in the Asia and the Pacific region is that in war-affected regions of Afghanistan, in the face of

discriminatory policies against women and restrictions on their participation in programmes as programme beneficiaries, UNDP, in partnership with UNIFEM, carried out extensive community-based activities aimed at reaching women and girls.

54. At the macro-policy level, jointly with other members of the United Nations system, UNDP promoted understanding of gender issues in macro-economic planning and policy-making. UNDP supported the Governments of Barbados, Mozambique, Namibia and the Republic of Korea to avoid gender bias in national and municipal budgets. In South Africa, UNDP helped to develop a simulation model to assess the reciprocal impacts of macro and micro economic policies, gender and racial inequalities. In the area of labour statistics, UNDP, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Statistics Division, worked to resolve the issue of unremunerated labour being under-reported. New methodologies were tested in five countries and a network of statisticians established. In the area of capacity-building, UNDP tested methodologies developed for building capacity to mainstream gender equality in development activities. A monthly publication "Gender Beat" was launched in 1998, distributed throughout the United Nations and to over 300 outside networks, as an instrument for information-sharing and learning. Progress in implementing the internal commitment of UNDP to gender equality is described in chapter IV.

55. In the Africa region, UNDP continued its support to raise public awareness of women's rights and to develop training schemes and legislation to improve the status of women. In partnership with SADC, UNDP promoted gender equality and gender-mainstreaming by bringing together government and NGO representatives from across the region to work together to establish national policies and instruments to measure progress in reaching the stated goals. Among the entities UNDP supported in 1998 were Women in Law and Development in Africa (for community-level networking), the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, Femmes Africa Solidarité and the Federation of African Women in Peace, concerned with conflict resolution and peace-building in Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Rwanda. UNDP was also active in the recently launched inter-agency public awareness campaign on violence against women in Africa.

56. In the Arab States region, UNDP supported the advancement of women through a range of culturally sensitive strategic initiatives with special focus on women in poverty, economic empowerment of women, and direct support to disadvantaged women. UNDP supported sustainable micro-credit pilots in Bahrain, Morocco and Yemen. In Morocco alone, 5,000 small loans were given to poor women/female-headed households who lacked access to traditional banking. UNDP facilitated a study on increasing women's participation in public and civic life and facilitating their access to leadership and decision-making positions. An advisory panel, consisting of Arab women holding leadership positions in government, parliaments, media and the private sector, met to define the initiative's action plan. The plan includes a regional seminar in Egypt in October 1999 of representatives from all Arab States to review the results of debates at the country level and to make recommendations to the Governments concerned.

57. Networking in the Asia and the Pacific region built on pilot activities to ensure that national policies take into account unpaid work and use science and technology for gender equality, political empowerment and the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

58. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, UNDP established 18 gender-in-development units in 18 countries, which have become focal points for external assistance to countries pursuing gender equality. Subregional workshops on human rights and gender were organized in 1998 in Baku for the Caucasus and in Geneva for Central and Eastern Europe. A similar workshop was organized at the regional human rights meeting at Yalta in September 1998. UNDP worked with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Warsaw to promote reviews of relevant legislation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, especially in Central Asia.

59. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, in part owing to inadequate legislation and law enforcement, violence against women is a particular problem. In January 1998, UNDP and UNIFEM launched a $600,000 programme covering over 20 countries to combat violence through nation-wide public education campaigns using conventional media and the internet together with slogans circulated, for example, on one million monthly federal pay cheques in Brazil, on school lunch boxes in Ecuador, and on telephone bills in Mexico. The campaign has already resulted in new legislation in Ecuador and Venezuela. In 1999, it is intended that the campaign will involve evaluating legislation, collecting data more systematically and training the judiciary. The campaign has already resulted in Haiti in an invitation to the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee for Women and Development to join the ministry in revisiting existing laws on women's rights. In Ecuador, the subject has

been introduced into the curriculum of the law faculties of several universities in the country. UNDP country offices in Jamaica and Venezuela received awards from local governments and NGOs for their work in the programme.

5. Countries in special development situations

60. An evaluation of UNDP support to reintegration programmes for refugees, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants has been conducted to determine how best UNDP can bring added value through its interventions. To validate the analysis and conclusions of the evaluation, UNDP intends to sponsor a high-level seminar with representatives from other partner agencies, Governments and research and policy institutions. In Afghanistan, the strategic framework for countries in crisis was applied to promote closer coordination of United Nations and other donor activities. The resident coordinator and humanitarian coordinator functions were merged.

61. In the Africa region, faced with a growing number of countries in special development situations, UNDP increased its support for post-conflict peace-building, focusing on the reintegration of refugees, internally displaced persons, and ex-combatants and on support to governance, as described in paragraph 15. In association with the Africa Leadership Forum and the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, UNDP organized a conference in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July 1998 on leadership and challenges of demilitarization to discuss the relationship between security, demilitarization and human development in Africa. It is intended that this will be followed up at a meeting in Nigeria in May 1999 under the chairmanship of President Obasanjo. In Bamako, Mali, in September 1998, UNDP and the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies organized a workshop on the root causes of conflict, based on national case studies of Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. UNDP provided support to Governments in West Africa for implementing the declaration of a moratorium on the import, export and production of light weapons and developed a programme to be launched early in 1999 to service the moratorium over the next five years with the aim of creating a more secure environment for socio-economic development in the countries concerned. UNDP supported the Government of Mali in the destruction of some 3,000 weapons in the context of the peace process in Northern Mali. UNDP also supported national commissions in their efforts to reduce the circulation of small arms in six countries in the Sahel region. Special development situations require an integrated approach to security and development, one that entails programmes set in a time-frame larger than three years and that has as an integral part, from the outset of the peace-building process, social and community development programmes designed to meet the basic needs of the population. These elements were factored into the UNDP-sponsored round-table meetings for Niger in June 1998, Gambia in July 1998, Mali in September 1998 and Chad in October 1998. In Lesotho, a UNDP-organized workshop on the role of the security forces in a democracy led to a national forum, which resulted in the establishment of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). UNDP coordinated donor assistance to the IEC in planning and conducting the May 1998 parliamentary elections. In August-September opposition protests against the election results gave rise to bloodshed and intervention by SADC troops. The United Nations House provided the venue for the SADC-led mediation talks between the Government and opposition parties. The talks, for which UNDP provided logistical support, led to the creation of the Interim Political Authority in December 1998 and an agreement to hold fresh elections in the year 2000. In November 1998, a team jointly led by UNDP and the World Bank conducted an independent assessment of the damage to businesses, public buildings and property following the SADC intervention and made recommendations on a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme.

62. In the Arab States region, in Somalia, UNDP continued to support a wide range of activities to move the country from crisis to development, including the reintegration of displaced persons and soldiers and rural rehabilitation. As part of its rural rehabilitation programme serving about two million people in about one third of Somalia's 88 districts and recognizing the critical role of women's work in rebuilding communities in the aftermath of war, UNDP provided micro-credit to some 1,000 women/female-headed households to start small businesses.

63. In the Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP assisted the Government of China to improve its capacity to coordinate its relief effort after the flood disaster in the summer of 1998, when the central and southern parts of the country along the banks of the Yangtze River were flooded for over 60 days. UNDP also supported a training workshop for emergency relief managers in 13 flood-prone provinces in Southern China in June. China's Ministry of Civil Affairs has expressed interest in having similar training sessions for relief managers in northern China and other provinces not covered by the June event. In Bangladesh, in the country's worst-ever floods, UNDP acted as a vital link between the donor community and the NGO community, providing internet reports and supporting the Government to coordinate needs assessments, the documentation concerning

emergency and damage repair, estimates of financing requirements, and resource mobilization for emergency relief and post flood rehabilitation. A joint United Nations flash appeal mobilized $205 million. The needs assessment matrix, compiled by the Government and donors, covered the social, economic and environmental impacts as well as the physical impact. UNDP helped the Government to develop capacity in disaster preparedness. UNDP supported Indonesia's efforts to manage extensive land and forest fires, recorded as among the most widespread in the nation's history. UNDP helped to produce a plan of action for fire-disaster management. The Resident Coordinator activated the United Nations Disaster Management Team in Indonesia and established a Disaster Response Unit in UNDP, Jakarta. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has suffered three consecutive years of adverse climatic conditions and a sharp decline in agricultural and industrial production during the 1990s, UNDP assisted the Government in organizing the first donor round-table conference for agricultural recovery and environmental protection and helped to strengthen the national management capacity required for handling donor-funded rehabilitation and investment projects through high-level advisory services and training. The Government set up multidisciplinary formulation teams to study key developments in agriculture and prepared an action plan for infrastructural and industrial rehabilitation, reforestation and capacity-building. UNDP efforts in this area facilitated dialogue with government officials and a broad-based discussion on the issues and priorities in the country. Through the Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment Initiative in Afghanistan, UNDP assisted in rehabilitating 25 rural and urban war-affected districts. Over 500 community-based organizations for local decision-making and recovery activities have so far been established.

64. In the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, in the former Yugoslavia, UNDP support, in partnership with the European Union and with help from UNV, benefited thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Travnick municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina by reconstructing homes and social infrastructure, providing small grants for economic support, giving legal advice, training and other support through local NGOs, thus enhancing national reconciliation. The UNDP-supported national Village Employment and Environment Programme (VEEP) generated income for several thousand people affected by war, helped to rehabilitate deteriorating infrastructure, roads and bridges and improved environmental and sanitary conditions. Both programmes helped local communities to identify, prioritize and implement activities. With $1.4 million in core resources, UNDP mobilized $ 27 million of non-core funds from donors, relying on its expertise and experience in social, economic and governance issues in special situation countries. In Albania, UNDP supported a pilot "disarmament with development" project in the Gramsh district, one of the areas with the highest concentration of weapons. The project involved the beneficiaries in the collection of weapons as well as in prioritizing project activities. The Government of Albania passed a law regulating weapons possession by private citizens. As a result, security in the Gramsh district has already improved. In Kazakhstan, UNDP was the first organization to respond to the Government's request to assess the situation in Semipalatinsk, where, as a result of testing nuclear and chemical weapons, two million people were affected by cancers and mental disabilities. UNDP assisted in the organization of a conference, to be hosted by the Government of Japan, at which recommendations of the action plan are to be discussed.

65. In response to Hurricane Mitch, UNDP in the Latin America and the Caribbean region acted quickly to help El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to cope with the disaster. Decentralization enabled resident coordinators to channel funds rapidly for emergency response activities to support the coordinated relief efforts, including crucial communications and logistical operations. UNDP support in the affected areas in Honduras and Nicaragua was redirected to relief and rehabilitation. Over $12 million in available resources were channelled through the United Nations system during the first few weeks after the disaster. UNDP also acted as the clearing house for information on the crisis for donors and the United Nations system. UNDP mobilized over $28 million for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. United Nations volunteers were active in all four countries.

66. Mine action - a critical prerequisite for the resumption of development in some countries in special situations - made increased demands on UNDP services. The number of countries supported by UNDP in this area rose from four to 13. Eight countries benefited from assessment and technical missions. In the case of Sri Lanka, UNDP helped to establish a pilot mine action centre to coordinate mine-awareness campaigns and surveys and to assist the return of refugees from areas affected by civil conflict. Other UNDP-supported mine action efforts are under way in Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Somalia and Yemen. In Cambodia, UNDP organized an international Forum on De-mining and

Victim Assistance with support from the Government of Japan. This Forum brought together senior-level officials and technical de-mining personnel from mine-affected countries from various regions to discuss common issues relating to de-mining operations and the rehabilitation of mine victims. UNV helped in managing the de-mining programme and in training staff.

67. The UNDP Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), created by General Assembly resolution 33/147 of 20 December 1978, marked its twentieth anniversary. Highlights of PAPP work in 1998 included the clearing of some 250 hectares of Palestinian agricultural land, using labour-intensive measures; the completion of the 2.5 kilometre Al-Mahed (Church of the Nativity) Street in Bethlehem as one of many contributions to Bethlehem 2000; the publication of the first critical analysis of the state of poverty in the occupied Palestinian territory; and the completion of an arts and crafts village in Gaza. At the request of the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority, PAPP undertook the construction of passenger and cargo facilities at the Erez, Rafah and Karni crossing points and completed work on the new Gaza International Airport, as called for under the Wye Memorandum. United Nations volunteers were active in social development and capacity-building in local communities.

B. Analysis

68. Five main features characterized results in 1998. First, the universality of UNDP presence through its extensive country office network enables UNDP to respond rapidly to the specific development needs of a diverse range of programme countries worldwide. The most striking feature is the increasing demand in recent years in all geographic regions for UNDP advice and capacity development in the field of governance, recognized as a prerequisite for poverty eradication and sustainable human development. The central role of UNDP in this area derives not only from its universality of presence but also its neutrality, impartiality and long-standing relationships with Governments and other partners in the countries concerned. The other main increase in demand for UNDP services came from countries in special development situations. In meeting the needs of an increasing number of emergency situations - manmade and natural - UNDP demonstrated its ability to respond flexibly and speedily, mobilizing responses from the rest of the international community. Many lessons have been learned on how best to respond to these demands, in particular the critical need to expedite the redeployment of human resources and allocation of TRAC 1.1.3 resources. The increased demand for UNDP support in governance and in countries in special development situations has coincided with a steep decline in UNDP core resources necessary to meet this demand. If the decline in core resources is not reversed, the overall capacity of UNDP to respond to both foreseeable and unforeseeable development needs will be seriously threatened. Second, as shown above, working in partnership with programme countries, with donors, with other multilateral organizations and with the non-governmental sector is vital, given the limited resources and the complexity of the issues. UNDP remains committed to strengthening coordination efforts both at the national level and in the context of United Nations reform. Third, UNDP grant-based assistance is available to all programme countries. The importance of multilateral, neutral support in sensitive areas of governance, linking peace-building with development, is demonstrated in the case of Indonesia. Fourth, UNDP support promoted national ownership and capacity enhancement, putting programme countries in the driver's seat. Instruments such as national execution, the programme approach and South-South cooperation are important in this context. Experience shows that national execution often imposes additional burdens on UNDP country offices and that national execution needs and experiences vary considerably between regions and countries, requiring differentiated approaches. Fifth, inadequate core resources imposed serious limitations on the seed money available for applying the programme approach and leveraging additional resources from the rest of the international community to meet the development needs of programme countries.

C. Challenges

69. There are three main challenges for the future. First, UNDP must focus on results and continue to sharpen its profile, taking into account the changing development cooperation environment, and to respond flexibly, speedily and strategically to the varied development needs of its programme countries. Application of the guiding principles approved in decision 98/1 in all country cooperation frameworks is expected to contribute to narrowing the focus of UNDP interventions while ensuring that its response remains anchored in the development priorities programme countries. Second, UNDP must implement fully the MYFF process in order better to define, capture and report clearly on the results of its work. This is no simple task in an organization as decentralized as UNDP, one that promotes capacity development in a diverse range of developing

countries. Third, UNDP must intensify its efforts to become more of a learning organization. This calls for action on various fronts: learning from evaluation and experience and disseminating the lessons learned; anticipating entry points for UNDP to fulfil its potential in the changing development cooperation environment; and communicating what UNDP stands for and the impact and results of its work.

III. Partnerships

A. Current situation and trends

70. UNDP continued to operate on the premise that, regardless of size, mandate, and resources, no development organization can produce optimal results alone. High priority was given to strengthening existing, and forging new, strategic partnerships at different levels, covering programme formulation, implementation and evaluation, support to capacity-building, and funding programme activities. At the policy level, UNDP developed a framework entitled "UNDP 2001 and Strategic Partnerships".

71. With the programme countries, the cornerstone of all UNDP partnerships, national development priorities continued to be the key determinants of UNDP development cooperation, which remains country-driven. Progress is being made in all geographical areas through the country cooperation frameworks involving a wide range of partners. In line with General Assembly legislation, UNDP continued to promote national execution, wherever possible. In 1998, national execution accounted for over 70 per cent of total expenditures, compared with 40 per cent in 1995. The revised procedures, issued in March 1998, delineated the roles, functions and responsibilities of different partners in improving the functioning of the modality. Country offices made efforts to introduce and implement the procedures during the remainder of the year. The positive result of these efforts should become apparent in future reports.

72. Within the United Nations, UNDP strengthened its support to the Secretary-General's reform agenda and continued to play a pro-active role as the United Nations operational arm in cooperating with countries at various stages of development through resident coordinators who, in their capacity as UNDP resident representatives, represent other United Nations agencies not present in their countries (see document DP/1999/16). Working through the United Nations Development Group and inter-agency forums such as the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ), UNDP took concrete measures to strengthen further the resident coordinator system. The UNDP role as funder and manager of the system was confirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/192 of 15 December 1998. Measures to strengthen the resident coordinator system included: widening the selection pool for resident coordinators; defining a comprehensive job description for the resident coordinator; introducing new selection procedures and competency assessments; and completing the first resident coordinator appraisal process, in which all members of the ACC were invited to participate. Details of the new competency assessment procedures are outlined in chapter IV. UNDP helped to move the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process forward through its vice-chairmanship of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) sub-group on programme policies. The sub-group is responsible for, among other matters, the design, monitoring, and revision of the common country assessment (CCA)/UNDAF guidelines. UNDP provided financial and human resources to support the United Nations Development Group Office to facilitate implementation of the UNDG action agenda, especially in areas such as the UNDAF pilot and assessment, common guidelines on the resident coordinator, common premises and services and implementation of the United Nations House concept. Through its chairmanship of the UNDG sub-group on programme operations, UNDP has contributed to harmonizing and simplifying United Nations system policies and procedures in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 53/192. As the only United Nations entity to be a permanent observer of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), UNDP reflected UNDG views at DAC meetings, in addition to its own positions.

73. With the specialized agencies, UNDP worked, as a first step, with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Health Organization to carry forward the UNESCO proposal for a new UNDP-specialized agencies partnership presented at the March 1998 ACC meeting. The initiative, to be extended to other agencies, is based not only on relations but also on results, resources and recognition and is aimed at maximizing coherence, complementarities, cost-effectiveness and coordination at the global, regional and country levels. UNDP and the five agencies prepared an information paper for the April 1999 ACC meeting and a joint implementation plan for the years 1999-2001 under the

following common objectives: (a) to strengthen mutual confidence and understanding; (b) to work together more effectively in support of national development priorities and goals through joint programming strategies (e.g., on poverty eradication), research, advocacy and resource mobilization; (c) to achieve economies of scale and improve management; and (d) to review existing tools. It is hoped that other agencies will join in the implementation plan for translating the new partnership concept into reality. In the case of the regional commissions, UNDP worked to implement the Economic and Social Council mandate for closer cooperation in the various geographical regions.

74. With the World Bank, UNDP built on already existing collaboration in many areas and countries. UNDP developed a strategy for a new partnership with the Bank, taking into account the different characteristics and comparative advantages of the two organizations. The Administrator and the World Bank President set up, in mid-1998, a working group at the corporate level of the two institutions to move the partnership forward and to increase cooperation and complementarity in addressing development challenges. The strategic exchanges of this working group resulted in progress at several levels, especially in terms of joint discussions on grant funding for technical cooperation (and especially the issue of grant-financed World Bank trust funds), governance work, capacity-building, evaluation of aid coordination mechanisms at the national level and, most recently, supporting programme-country Governments that are piloting the Bank's new Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). At the policy level, UNDP pursued a broad set of consultations with the Bank on matters relating to governance and capacity-building. In the area of aid-coordination mechanisms, UNDP and the Bank agreed to collaborate in the organizations' parallel evaluations of the Consultative Group and round-table processes and agreed to share and discuss the assessments. At the operational level, UNDP regional bureaux launched new initiatives with their respective Bank vice-president counterparts. In Africa, the second quarterly meeting led to an understanding between the two institutions on the Partnership for Capacity-Building in Africa with UNDP taking a key role in its implementation. In Asia and the Pacific, Viet Nam was a pilot country for United Nations/World Bank cooperation on UNDAF and the Bank's country assistance strategy, reflected in UNDP/Bank collaboration with the Government on the preparation of the 1700 Poorest Communes Programme. In addition, a consultation between the Bank's Regional Vice-President for East Asia and the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific in November 1998 culminated in a joint informal briefing to members of the Executive Board. As a follow-up, a joint letter outlining ideas for moving the partnership forward was issued to all UNDP resident representatives and World Bank country directors in December 1998. In other regions, UNDP continued to strengthen its operational partnership with the Bank.

75. With the regional development banks, UNDP continued to seek to strengthen partnerships to the advantage of the programme countries. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and UNDP continued their strong partnership throughout the region, as reflected in the joint design and implementation of many operations, particularly in the areas of poverty eradication and governance. In close coordination with IDB, UNDP technical cooperation was a key element in the successful participation of Central American Governments at the IDB-convened Consultative Group meeting in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch. UNDP continued to seek ways of strengthening its partnership with the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

76. With the European Commission, UNDP established a formal partnership in July 1998 in the areas of peace-building and conflict resolution, human rights, good governance, and private sector development, in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions. A joint steering committee was set up to identify projects and monitor progress. Joint projects in governance already signed or under negotiation include the Africa Governance Forum III, support to national elections in Mozambique, a programme on empowerment of women in the Central African Republic and the reform of the judiciary and penitentiary system in Haiti. In the area of environment, joint projects include sustainable forest management, the Africa 2000 Network Phase II, and a ministerial conference on Poverty and Environment scheduled for September 1999. UNDP-European Commission partnership in the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region continued, with important joint activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. This fruitful cooperation was also expanded to Croatia. In Bulgaria, the project "Beautiful Bulgaria" employment scheme was co-financed by the European Commission-UNDP for the first time. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Commission-UNDP programmes designed to resettle refugees as well as to provide employment and income to all war-affected populations were further expanded. Within the context of an overall UNDP reconstruction and rehabilitation programme in Croatia, EC funding was obtained to provide short- and long-term

economic support to war-affected populations in the Knin-Lika area.

77. With bilateral donors, UNDP sought to renew partnerships with traditional and new donors. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the UNDP Funding Strategy provided a useful forum in this respect. Examples of UNDP-bilateral donor partnerships included the agreement to prepare a colloquium for French Parliamentarians and the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II), coorganized by Japan and UNDP, that translated the political commitment made at TICAD I into concrete action at the country level, providing new opportunities for African countries to explore further partnership with Asian countries. TICAD II emphasized the promotion of TCDC and the fostering of interregional partnerships between the private sector in Asia and the Pacific and African and Arab regions. In this and other contexts, UNDP made significant progress in mobilizing global and United Nations system-wide support for TCDC that deepened South-South sharing of knowledge and best practices through networking in the areas of sustainable development, trade and investment, food security and the environment. The overriding goal of this strategic partnership, including South-South partnership, was to bring maximum benefit to programme countries.

78. At the regional level, one important example of new strategic partnerships in 1998 was a UNDP agreement with the League of Arab States, which includes a programme for capacity-building in sustainable human development.

79. With NGOs and civil society in general, special efforts were made to improve understanding of UNDP work. With the Group of 77, the South Centre and the Third World Network, the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC helped to deepen South-South policy dialogue and intellectual exchanges on critical issues of globalization, follow-up to the Kyoto Protocol, regional and subregional economic cooperation, and preparations for the South summit. In the Africa region, for instance, this took place with the private sector and the media, academic institutions and the churches. In the Asia and the Pacific region, while continuing its important partnership with the Governments of each country, UNDP formed strategic partnerships with civil society organizations, NGOs, women's groups, trade organizations, the private sector, advocates for the environment and against child labour, politicians, parliamentarians, and poor urban and rural slum communities themselves. These partnerships aimed to produce direct and measurable improvement in people's lives and to make national policies more pro-poor and people-centred. In the Philippines, UNDP brought together in June representatives from 14 countries who formed a network on empowerment and participation for the Asian and Pacific region for government-civil society organization-UNDP cooperation to promote participatory development and cooperation for poverty eradication at the national, subregional and regional levels. The network advanced strategic partnerships and learning in the respective countries, documenting case studies, best practices, innovations and the impact of dissemination, including that over the internet, as a contribution towards global learning on empowerment and participation issues.

80. With the private sector, UNDP continued to seek areas for cooperation that would enhance programme countries opportunities to meet their national poverty eradication goals. Following an agreement reached with the World Bank that UNDP would provide microfinance assistance - proven to be a vital tool for poverty eradication - to organizations with fewer than 3,000 clients, UNDP joined forces with UNCDF to create the Special Unit for Microfinance (SUM). SUM has already mobilized $30 million, including $3 million from the United Nations Foundation for International Partnerships and is being implemented in 15 countries. Bilateral donors and the African Development Bank have already made commitments to SUM and Governments are negotiating to buy the programmes for their countries. UNDP also explored ways to collaborate with global corporations on projects to eradicate poverty, create sustainable human development, and help local private sectors to prosper by giving two billion people access to the global market economy by 2020.

B. Analysis

81. Progress was made in forging new and strengthening existing strategic partnerships, notably within the United Nations, the World Bank, and the European Commission. But more needs to be done to identify and forge strategic alliances that will enable UNDP to strengthen its impact in response to programme country needs. Within UNDP, more needs to be done at all levels to raise awareness of the critical role of strategic partnerships and, in choosing partners, to consider questions such as the following: would the new partnership enhance UNDP assets and strengths - improve the quality and speed of the supply response - enhance UNDP impact at the country level - increase critical mass vis-à-vis larger partners - be to the mutual benefit of UNDP and the partner - provide UNDP with new opportunities - strengthen the resident coordinator system - reduce costs - enhance UNDP credibility and visibility - help to mobilize resources? Also, UNDP must be able to report

clearly on results achieved through such partnerships, directly and indirectly. Implementation of the MYFF is expected to help in this respect, given the integration of partnership into the design of the new UNDP strategic results frameworks and its inclusion as a key component of UNDP results-oriented annual reporting.

C. Challenges

82. The overriding goal of strategic partnerships is to bring maximum benefit to programme countries to enable them to meet their development targets, including those set in global conferences. The strategy is to pool the comparative advantages of UNDP with those of the partner to provide a critical mass of development support to programme countries. In the UNDP-programme country partnership, where national execution is the preferred modality, lack of national capacities in the country concerned is often an important challenge. The measurement of the results attributable to the partnership as a whole and to each of the partners individually remains a methodological challenge - in that true partnership implies that the sum of the results will be greater than the sum of all its parts.

IV. Organizational capacity

A. Current situation and trends

83. In line with implementing its reform package UNDP 2001, the organization focused on making itself more dynamic and results-oriented, capable of responding swiftly to a diverse range of programme country development priorities and ensuring quality service delivery. In order to define clear objectives and promote a culture of accountability, the Administrator signed compacts with each of his senior managers in 1998. These compacts have provided a management framework for monitoring key results against objectives in 1998. In this context, UNDP paid particular attention to strengthening its organizational capacity through human resource development and through decentralization and efficiency measures.

1. Human resource development

84. Gender equality remained a top priority. UNDP launched phase 2 of its gender balance policy, which aims to have at least four women for every six men in the organization by the year 2001. Trends indicate that this will be feasible. Between 1995-1998, UNDP tripled the number of female Assistant Administrators, exceeded the 20 per cent target for women at the D-2 level, and almost doubled the number of women resident representatives (from 14 to 26). In 1998, 22 per cent of all resident representatives and 31 per cent of all deputy resident representatives were women. One third of senior managers at headquarters were women. UNV gender specialists and UNIFEM gender advisors contributed to strengthening the capacity of the resident coordinators to mainstream gender in the context of United Nations reform.

85. The new competency assessment for selecting resident coordinators was a notable achievement in 1998, setting in place a new methodology for recruitment for senior management posts in the organization. The first resident coordinator competency assessment programmes were conducted at the United Nations Staff College in Turin in November 1998. Of the 40 participants from the United Nations system, 23 were from UNDP. The new assessment methodology, made by an independent firm, included five simulations to measure 12 competencies. The new selection procedures provided for the selection of candidates for specific posts and established a pool of candidates for future resident coordinators. The competency assessment was behaviourially based as well as being a technical assessment. A further competency assessment is planned for May 1999. Staff members of the different United Nations system organizations who completed the competency assessment programme were reviewed by an inter-agency advisory panel. The concept of senior deputy resident representatives was envisaged for countries where the workload of resident coordinators is particularly high.

86. National staff career development was made a priority. The national staff career-management policy developed and launched in 1998 was also the first of its kind in UNDP. The policy, now in its second phase of implementation, is designed to enhance the professional capabilities and career horizons of national staff, who are the backbone of UNDP country operations. International posts were opened to national staff. A competency-based selection exercise was conducted for succession planning for the Operations Manager career track. Six of the seven candidates selected were national staff. National staff were also selected for numerous duties and training opportunities in other country offices and at headquarters.

87. Learning was given particular emphasis, in line with UNDP 2001 recommendations. Under the new "Learning for Staff Development - A Framework for Action", approved in July 1998, five per cent of staff time is to be dedicated to learning to enhance skills, knowledge, motivation and performance. The framework also includes a learning

managers network. Staff, together with external consultants, were selected as evaluators - as a means of channelling country-level learning into improved programme quality and knowledge development. By the turn of the century, UNDP aims to have an inventory of ideas and knowledge drawn from its country-specific and global experiences, and to speed the sharing of that information in support of development dialogue, advocacy and programming work at the country, regional and global levels. The evaluation compliance rate in 1998 was 71 per cent, up from 43 per cent when such reporting started in 1995. EVALNET, a network of 35 professionals from country offices and headquarters, established in 1998, is expected to give a further boost to organizational capacities for making use of evaluation as a learning tool.

88. The culture of participatory decision-making, in which headquarters and country offices managers examine issues for policy-setting and prioritization of the work of the organization became the institutional norm. The Change Implementation Committee and the Expanded Executive Committee reviewed and contributed to decision-making on new initiatives from the change agenda and on many other policy matters. UNDP initiated a control self-assessment programme in 1998, focusing on accountability, delegation, and internal controls and risk assessments. The plan is to cover 35 country offices and 45 headquarters units in 1999. In the case of countries in special development situations, a series of measures were put into place to ensure rapid deployment of staff in times of emergency. This included a staffing strategy to identify and place the necessary specialized personnel in accelerated fashion. Country-level capacity to undertake programme and management audits was increased. Staff at designated country offices were appointed to assist in this, backstopped by three regional service centres in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Seven National Officer posts were deployed to regional centres to strengthen the effort.

2. Decentralization

89. Further decentralization was reviewed in the context of the UNDP 2000-2001 budget strategy. Between 1997 and 1998, 34 core regular posts were added to country offices, including 15 posts to support the implementation of the subregional resource facilities (SURFs). The number of headquarters core regular posts was reduced by 25. UNDP strengthened its networking system through, inter alia, the SURF system to backstop country offices in technical areas as well as in strategic policy, programme formulation, implementation and monitoring. To facilitate resident representatives' efforts to mobilize non-core resources, authority to sign cost-sharing agreements with Governments was given to the country offices in October, specifying responsibilities associated with this delegation of power, including the vital importance of timely reporting to donors. The need for headquarters approval for all trust fund disbursements was maintained. Guidelines decentralizing the authority for private sector collaboration were also formulated. Thirty-five different procedures in personnel management were streamlined in 1998 and many were delegated to country offices. The management of contracts for activities of limited duration and special service agreements was also delegated to most country offices. The posting of job vacancies on the internet streamlined hiring.

3. Efficiency measures

90. Headquarters and country offices made proposals for efficiency measures, involving streamlined programming and administrative and financial management. Administrative and other efficiency measures were integrated into the annual compact process. Compacts, with clearly defined success indicators and benchmarks, were implemented by senior managers. Management indicators were designed to help measure country office efficiency and performance. Seventeen management reform projects were launched - eight were completed and the remainder targeted for implementation in 1999. They contributed to the change process in three ways: by developing management and programme tools aimed at the delegation of greater authority to country offices; by developing new strategies, methodologies, quality control and monitoring mechanisms to improve the effectiveness and impact of programmes; and by building essential structure and infrastructure to improve efficiency, accountability and management.

91. Streamlining and simplification of procedures began to reduce volume; align financial procedures with UNDP rules and its new managerial accountability framework; translate new policies into operational procedures; and ensure coherence between UNDP manuals. Following an in-depth consultative process at headquarters, with country offices, and with other United Nations agencies, both the Programming Manual and the Finance Manual were prepared for finalization in 1999. Other manuals and procedures were reduced to essentials. In the case of national execution, revised procedures were issued in UNDP and, through CCPOQ, common guidelines were developed for the United Nations system as a whole. Quick, quality service to its clients and partners was a high priority and UNDP continued to implement its policy of a five-day response time. To identify and remove bottlenecks, a client survey of country offices was started. UNDP planned to undertake a full

assessment of the change process in the second half of 1999 to analyse the overall outcomes of the change initiatives in relation to the goals of UNDP 2001.

92. Modernization of the organization's information system and increased connectivity, essential for optimizing efficiency and effectiveness in a global organization such as UNDP, was intensified. UNDP achieved 100 per cent access to the internet for all headquarters staff and for 129 out of 137 country offices. A total of 104 country offices have connectivity to the UNDP corporate intranet, providing a hot line for problem-solving and strategic information-sharing throughout the organization. Connectivity in UNDP improved, with standard software replacing stand-alone measures. A compendium of resources to guide programme countries on where to turn for information in dealing with year 2000 problems was put on the UNDP website.

B. Analysis

93. Intensive efforts were carried out during the year to ensure the implementation of UNDP 2001. Significant progress has been made in strengthening country offices, developing UNDP as a learning organization, promoting efficiency and re-engineering, strengthening accountability, and supporting the United Nations reform agenda. The introduction of competency assessment for resident coordinators marks a significant departure in both UNDP and United Nations system human resource practices. It has received strong support. The results will need to be carefully monitored and further built upon. In the area of learning, the SURFs have been established and it is now necessary to focus on developing a learning policy. In the area of efficiency gains, while significant results have been achieved, the organization will need to improve its information systems further and to explore possibilities for outsourcing. In the area of accountability, the Administrator is committed to carry forward the important work already under way through the roll-out of the control self-assessment exercise and moving forward the compact process as a priority management tool between senior managers.

C. Challenges

94. UNDP faces three important challenges. First, it will need to continue to reform, simultaneously playing an pro-active role in furthering the reform agenda of the United Nations and adjusting to the changing external environment, in order to strengthen further its effectiveness and efficiency. UNDP 2001 and the application of the MYFF approved in decision 99/1 will be critical. Second, human resources and competencies must be fully aligned with results to be achieved. Increasing demand for UNDP services in governance and in countries in special development situations will require even greater flexibility. A more substantive country office network will enable UNDP to have more impact at the country level and to implement the Secretary-General's reform calling for more coherent and coordinated operational activities. Headquarters and SURF support to the country office network needs to be reviewed to ensure speedy, quality response. Full accountability, given the drive for maximum decentralization and delegation, will be vital. Third, UNDP must define and implement a holistic organizational learning policy. The role of evaluation will be important but it is also a matter of absorbing and disseminating effectively the lessons learned from the UNDP worldwide experience.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Addendum

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

SUMMARY

In 1998, UNDP contributed to the preparation of five reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) through its direct inputs as well as through its inputs and comments via the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The five reports were: (a) fellowships in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/98/1); (b) more coherence for enhanced oversight in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/98/2); (c) the United Nations University: enhancing its relevance and effectiveness (JIU/REP/98/3); (d) United Nations common system services at Geneva - part I: overview of administrative cooperation and coordination (JIU/REP/98/4); and (e) United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS): broader engagement with United Nations organizations (JIU/REP/98/5).

The present report summarizes the general scope of the JIU reports of interest or concern to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and highlights recommendations of particular relevance to UNDP, noting the comments made by UNDP to the final reports and indicating any particular points for consideration by the Executive Board.

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the present report.

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JIU/REP/98/1 Fellowships in the United Nations system

Scope

1. The objective of the report was to identify major management and coordination issues relating to the implementation of United Nations system fellowships programmes and the contribution of these programmes to capacity-building. After an overview of United Nations system fellowships programmes, the Inspectors came to the conclusion that agencies should adopt a uniform format on reporting, based on a common definition of fellowships that focuses on quality, relevance and impact. While the contribution of fellowships to capacity-building was difficult to assess, as acknowledged by previous evaluations, measures to foster the use of former fellows' expertise were called for.

Recommendations of interest to UNDP

2. Recommendations 2 and 4 refer, inter alia, to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). Recommendation 2 calls for the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP and with Member States concerned, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session an evaluation report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/131 of December 1995, which, inter alia, extended UNETPSA as a distinct operation for three to five years beyond April 1994, and on the need to maintain UNETPSA as a separate Programme with an expanded geographic coverage. Recommendation 4 calls for the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP and the host country, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the possibility of UNETPSA being given a new mandate to capitalize on its experience and serve as a common system placement and supervising mechanism in southern Africa.

Comments by UNDP

3. As called for by the JIU recommendations, an in-depth evaluation of UNETPSA is being undertaken with a twofold scope: (a) to determine the impact of the programme on human resources development in South Africa and (b) to assess the role that UNETPSA could play in the field of tertiary education and training in the southern Africa region and beyond and its potential for attracting additional resources.

JIU/REP/98/2 More coherence for enhanced oversight in the United Nations system

Scope

4. The objective of the report was to increase the effectiveness of oversight in the United Nations system for both individual organizations and system-wide. The report concluded that as a shared responsibility of Member States, secretariats and external oversight mechanisms, oversight is important for the continuing process of change and reform under way in the United Nations system. There have been ad hoc and incremental efforts to strengthen oversight in the United Nations system that have had some effect on a number of organizations,

but which have not addressed the lack of coherence in the oversight infrastructure of the United Nations system and even have added to it. There is Member State discomfort or dissatisfaction with the current results of oversight in the system and concern about a blurring of the classical roles of internal and external oversight, internal oversight being held accountable to Executive Heads and external oversight to Member States. There is great diversity of structure and conduct of internal oversight in the United Nations system. The report calls for a common understanding of oversight throughout the system. Neither a single unified oversight mechanism for the United Nations overall nor an identical internal oversight model for all organizations would be practical or desirable. The report notes that organizations could learn from each other through more active identification of good practices and by making oversight reports a means for disseminating information about good practices throughout the United Nations system.

Recommendations of interest to UNDP

5. The report recommends, inter alia: (a) legislative organs to request Executive Heads to submit, for approval, an optimal plan for conducting and coordinating all elements of internal oversight appropriate to the characteristics of his or her organization and an indication of the related personnel and financial requirements; (b) legislative organs to request Executive Heads to submit a consolidated annual summary report on internal oversight activities; (c) the inclusion of a description of good practices in internal and external oversight reports to legislative organs; (d) a periodic overall analysis by the JIU of the consolidated annual summary reports of the internal oversight activities of the United Nations system as a whole, for the purpose of identifying system-wide issues and problems as well as good practices possibly beneficial to other organizations of the system; (e) seeking, through current associations, United Nations system oversight mechanisms to encourage further networking, information-sharing and professional development; and (f) enhanced dialogue by oversight mechanisms with Member States and secretariats so as to be more responsive to concerns about oversight, foster the role of oversight in the reform process and promote better understanding of the roles of the different oversight mechanisms.

Comments by UNDP

6. In chapter VI of Executive Board document DP/1999/23 on internal audit and oversight activities, UNDP provides detailed comments on the above-mentioned six recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit and recommends that the Executive Board may wish to take note of the UNDP response to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/98/2 - A/53/171). Document DP/1999/23 should therefore be read in conjunction with the present document.

JIU/REP/98/3 The United Nations University: enhancing its relevance and effectiveness

Scope

7. The report was prepared as follow-up to the analysis of the United Nations University (UNU) in the Programme of Reform proposed by the Secretary-General

(A/51/950) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/12 A and B of 12 November 1997. The objectives of the report were to make UNU an integral part of the United Nations renewal process; to explore ways by which its potential could be realized more fully as a strategic intellectual resource for the multilateral system of cooperation; and to strengthen its adaptability to the emerging or uncharted challenges of the next century.

8. The report identifies the following weaknesses at UNU: (a) the lack of a system of clear priorities and the absence of a coherent programme framework for the UNU system as a whole; (b) ineffectual institutional coordination within the UNU system and with the United Nations system; (c) ineffective dissemination of research outputs; (d) inadequate financial resources; (e) the absence of a solid administrative management framework or manual for the University as a whole, including an established personnel management policy.

Recommendations of interest to UNDP

9. Among the key recommendations of the report are: (a) the Secretary-General should take action to make UNU a full-fledged member of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, with a view to enhancing interaction and collaboration in programme matters between UNU and other organizations within the United Nations system; (b) the General Assembly may wish to consider the possibility of adding UNU to the list of organizations eligible for participation in the United Nations Pledging Conference; (c) the formulation and implementation of a unified publications policy and programme for UNU and targeting dissemination activities more deliberately and systematically to United Nations system intergovernmental policy and normative processes; (d) less emphasis should be placed on the establishment or incorporation of new research and training centres and programmes in favour of an expanded and active network of associated institutions; (e) UNU should concentrate its limited resources on activities with a global and interdisciplinary dimension; (f) UNU should give priority to academic capacity-building in developing countries and reduce overall meetings costs by making more effective use of information and communications technologies.

Comments by UNDP

10. As an entity of the United Nations, UNU does attend the plenary of the Administrative Committee on Coordination when agenda items require it. However, for the coordination of the programme the Inspectors call for a more important step, namely, for UNU to participate fully in the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ), where UNU could interact with other system partners in both the key programme issues of relevance to the system, such as poverty eradication and the follow-up to United Nations conferences, as well as operational issues, such as the resident coordinator system. The recommendations on relying more on associated institutions rather than expanding the UNU network of research centres and programmes is very much in line with the trend towards a better division of labour among internal and external development partners throughout the United Nations system so as to avoid duplication. Global and interdisciplinary issues do indeed appear to be the comparative advantage of UNU. The priority to academic capacity-building is very much in line with the call for enhanced capacity-building emerging from

General Assembly resolution 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities and would complement the activities of operational development entities of the United Nations system in this area. Regarding UNU and the Pledging Conference, it would be interesting for UNU additionally to observe the innovative funding initiatives being undertaken by the funds and programmes such as the funding session of UNDP at the second regular session of its Executive Board. Among the lessons learned by UNDP were that many major donors were not in a position to pledge during the annual Pledging Conference because of the timing of their budget cycles. The timing of the annual funding session, however, is expected to allow major donors to announce their contributions.

JIU/REP/98/4 United Nations common services at Geneva - part I: overview of administrative cooperation and coordination

Scope

11. The rationale for the report was as follows. Geneva is currently the largest United Nations system duty station in the world in terms of staff and expenditures. It also happens to be the most expensive of the eight major United Nations system locations with more than 1,000 staff. It is therefore the duty station where it would be most desirable for the Member States to encourage and support efficiency reforms and enhanced inter-secretariat collaboration for more cost-effective methods and vehicles for delivering programmes. However, despite their physical proximity, the Geneva-based secretariats operate very few services in common. No services are shared by the five specialized agencies located in the city and parallel support services exist among United Nations entities governed by the same Charter.

12. The overall picture is one of considerable fragmentation and duplication of overhead structures and costs. This state of affairs appears aggravated by the absence of an intergovernmental consultative or review body to provide strategic direction to all Geneva-based secretariats and entities on administrative and budgetary questions. Additionally, the lack of effective and cohesive institutional leadership of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) common services has weakened its central role in Geneva and deprived it of visibility and identity, leading to its current performance problems.

Recommendations of interest to UNDP

13. The Inspectors recommend: (a) a new framework for United Nations system common services at Geneva; (b) the revitalization of UNOG common services through, among other measures, the establishment of a UNOG common services committee, chaired by the Director-General of UNOG; and (c) that the General Assembly may wish to consider the most effective arrangements for strengthening regular and coherent oversight of Geneva common services.

Comments by UNDP

14. The rationale and thrust of this report are akin to those of the intergovernmental and inter-secretariat discussions on common premises and services at the country level, especially including the United Nations House, as

a follow-up to General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities. The synergies and economies of scale involved in co-location and shared services are well known, however, the institutional constraints, particularly those of the specialized agencies located in Geneva with independent governing bodies and in many cases a long history pre-dating the United Nations, are considerable. However, the pressure from Member States for cost-efficiency and efficiency gains are present in all governing bodies. The establishment of a UNOG common services committee chaired by the Director-General of UNOG and a new framework for common services would be concrete and positive steps towards the goal of expanded and more efficient common services in Geneva. Among concrete measures, UNDP supported, through its participation in CCPOQ and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), the now successfully completed co-location of the secretariats of CCPOQ and CCAQ, within the Palais des Nations.

JIU/REP/98/5 United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS): broader engagement with the United Nations system organizations

Scope

15. The objective of this study was to enhance effective cooperation between UNOPS and United Nations system organizations by taking advantage of divisions of labour and complementarities between them for the benefit of programme countries. The report concluded that UNOPS has gained increased recognition for its ability to satisfy the changing demands of its clients and to effectively provide the services needed for the projects it supports. UNOPS generates sufficient income to cover all administrative expenses and maintain an operational reserve for risk management purposes. UNOPS has diversified its client base although the financial value of new client business does not yet constitute a major percentage of UNOPS business activity.

Recommendations of interest to UNDP

16. The Inspectors address recommendations to UNOPS itself, to United Nations organizations and agencies and to the Executive Board of UNDP and UNFPA. They recommend: (a) the discontinuation of the Management Coordination Committee (MCC), which was part of the transition process of UNOPS to a separate and identifiable United Nations entity; (b) the discontinuation of the Users Advisory Group (UAG), with the same purpose of inter-agency consultation being served by participation of UNOPS in CCPOQ; and (c) the establishment of a distinct segment for UNOPS at the Executive Board meetings. Those three points are noted in a separate report by UNOPS to the Executive Board (DP/1995/25) for Executive Board consideration and decision.

Comments by UNDP

17. UNDP believes that this concise report usefully indicates how UNOPS could engage more broadly with the United Nations system organizations as a service provider. UNDP agrees it is necessary that such an engagement be based on a clear division of labour, taking into account the substantive and other specialized expertise of member organizations. The recommendations addressed to UNOPS in this regard are pertinent and helpful.

18. Regarding the recommendation on MCC, UNDP does not believe that it is correct to characterize MCC as an unnecessary management layer and therefore does not agree that that Committee should be discontinued.

19. The UNDP understanding of the role of MCC is that it acts as a management steering committee for UNOPS operations. This is an important role, given that UNOPS operates in a complex United Nations environment, with several major operational clients, systems and interfaces. But MCC does not set policy or provide intergovernmental guidance to UNOPS. Appropriately, providing that oversight is the role of the Executive Board. The MCC "oversight" role is purely managerial and relates to routine operational matters. Indeed, UNDP considers that MCC has been instrumental in steering the transformation of UNOPS into a separate, service-oriented entity within the United Nations. As the Inspectors themselves acknowledge, this has been a positive development and MCC continues to add value to UNOPS operations in that respect. The Administrator, as Chairperson of MCC, has requested the Secretary-General not to adopt this recommendation which does not reflect the distinct role played by the MCC.

20. Regarding UAG, the Group provides a forum for interaction between UNOPS and its clients and agency partners on specific implementation and other issues for which more general forums such as CCPOQ would be less suited. UAG could be utilized further to provide UNOPS with valuable feedback from its client base. UNDP holds that UAG adds value and therefore suggests that it should not be abolished, as recommended by the JIU report.

21. The Executive Board may wish to consider the recommendation of the establishment of a distinct UNOPS segment at the Executive Board after its consideration of the report by UNOPS on these matters (DP/1999/25).

22. The Executive Board may wish to take note of the present report.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR 1998 AND RELATED MATTERS

STATISTICAL ANNEX

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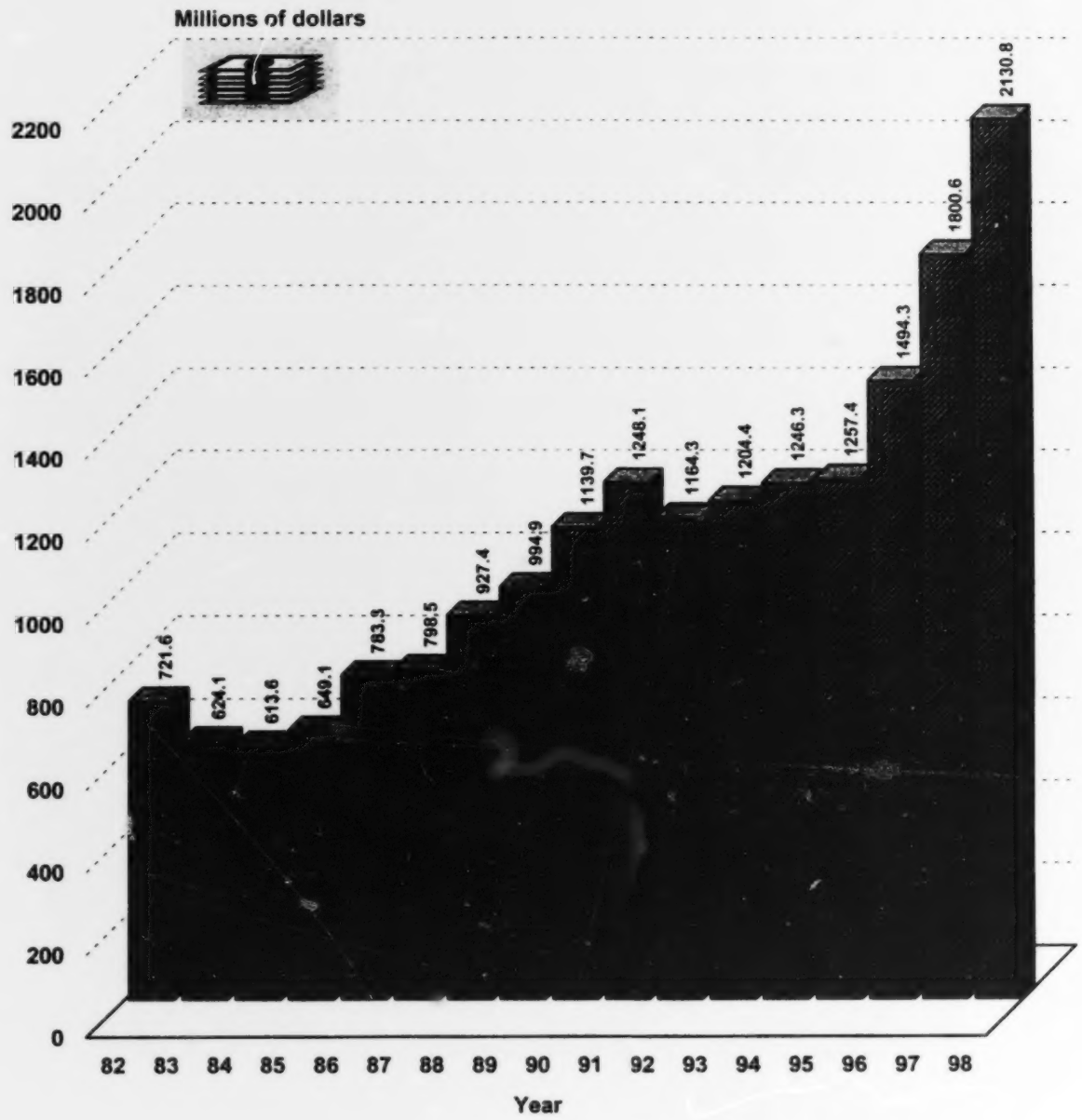
ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
ANC	African National Congress
AOS	Administrative and operational services
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ATMS	Africa Training and Management Services
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CARERE	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme
CDAP	Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Programme
COHRED	Council on Health Research and Development
DEVNET	Development Network
DPI	Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean
EEC	European Economic Commission
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMLN	Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional
GCCC	Government cash counterpart contribution
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLO/INT	Global and interregional (programme)
GVT	Government
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICARA	International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMPACT	International Initiative Against Avoidable Disablement
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	Indicative planning figure
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JAIDO	Japan International Development Organization
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment
NATCAP	National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programme
NEX	National execution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OHADA	Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires
PPB	Pilot Programme Brazil
SIS	Special Industrial Services
SMF/LDC	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

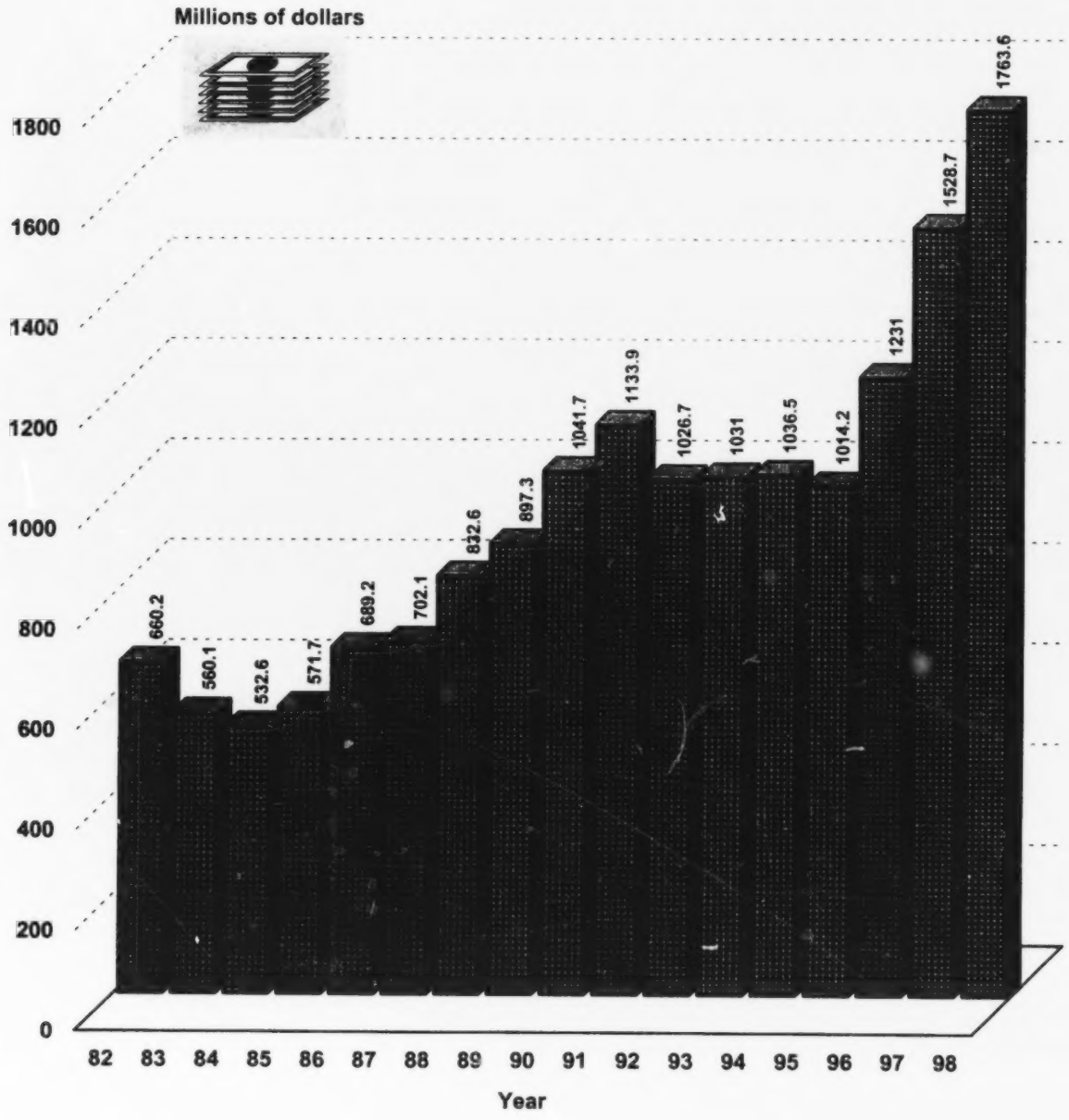
SPPD/TSS1	Support for policy and programme development/ technical support services (at the programme level)
SPR	Special Programme Resources
STS/TSS2	Support for technical services/technical support services (at the project level)
TCDC	Technical cooperation among developing countries
TIPS	Trust Fund for Technological Information Pilot System
TRAC	Target for resource assignment from the core
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNETPSA	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
UNFSTD	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
UNROB	United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh
UNSO	Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (formerly the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office)
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Chart 1. UNDP: total expenditures on field programme activities, 1982-1998



Note: Total UNDP expenditures on field programme activities is the sum of expenditures from central resources and administered funds (charts 2 and 3). Support costs and other ancillary expenditures are not included.

Chart 2. UNDP central resources: expenditures on field programme activities, 1982-1998



Note: Central resources defined as core resources plus cost-sharing to core resources.

Chart 3. Funds and programmes administered by UNDP: expenditures, 1982-1998

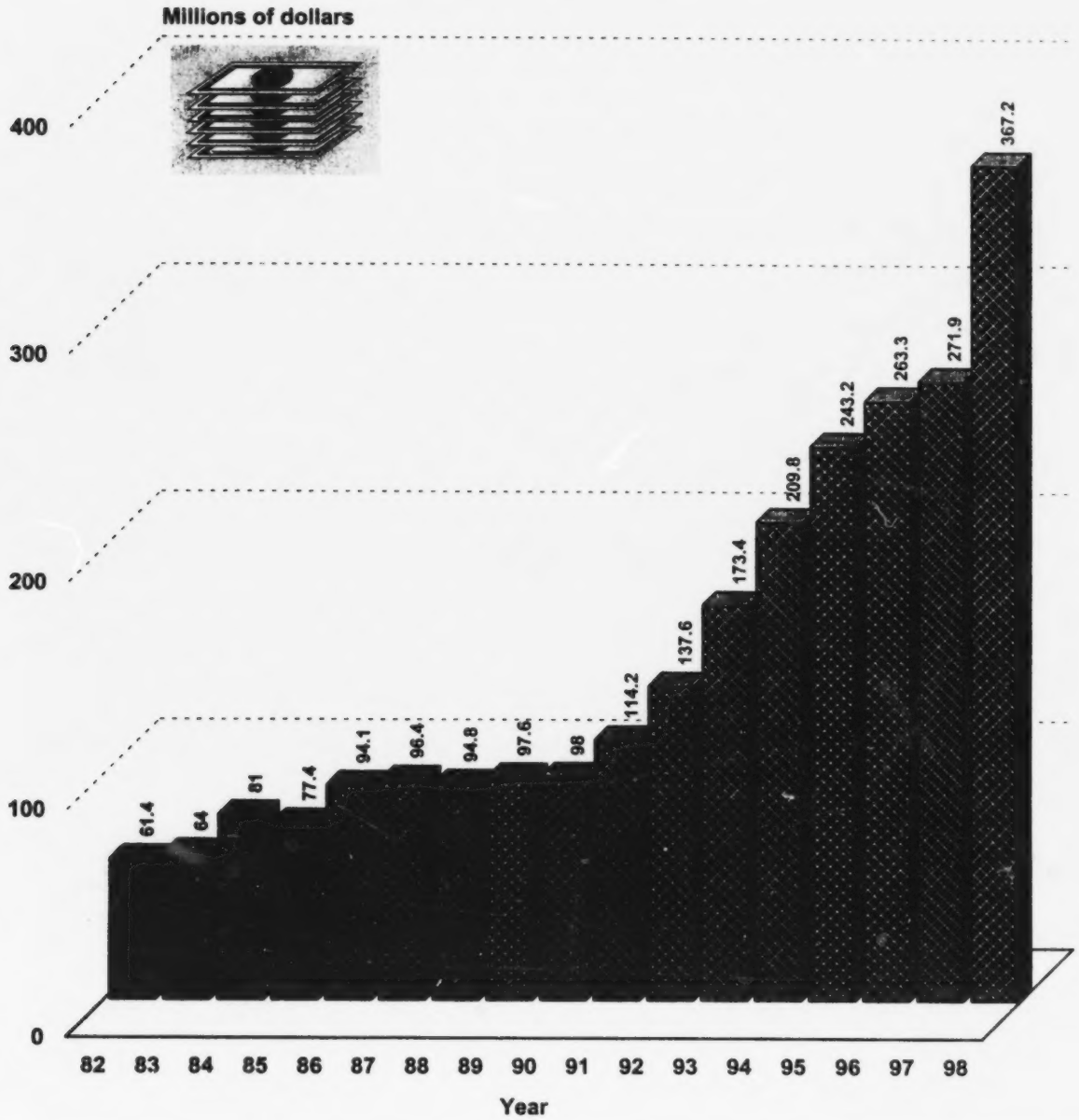


Table 1. Total income received from Governments and other contributors, 1997-1998
(in United States dollars)

	1997	1998
UNDP		
Voluntary contributions received [a/]	760 965 038	745 754 919
SMF/LDC	7 062	1 206
Cost-sharing contributions	941 029 319	1 275 230 594
Government cash counterpart contributions	8 086 229	6 334 800
Contributions to local office costs [a/]	20 774 063	18 429 754
Extrabudgetary activities	6 139 485	5 539 077
Trust funds established by the Administrator, excluding GEF [b/]	185 218 737	200 647 483
GEF Trust Fund	51 035 599	64 926 924
Subtotal	1 973 255 532	2 316 864 757
MANAGEMENT SERVICE AGREEMENTS [c/]	152 844 786	149 764 675
Subtotal	152 844 786	149 764 675
UNCDF		
Voluntary contributions received	33 871 924	30 532 086
Sub-trust funds	259 334	2 811 986
Cost-sharing	118 540	473 000
Subtotal	34 249 798	33 817 072
UNRFNRE		
Voluntary contributions received	132 740	1 638 400
Sub-trust funds	-	-
Cost-sharing	-	-
Subtotal	132 740	1 638 400
UNSO		
Voluntary contributions received	(5 613)	49 000
Sub-trust funds	226 280	3 842
Cost-sharing	1 111 838	339 359
Management services	(202 786)	(82 421)
Subtotal	1 129 719	309 780
UNSO (new mandate)		
Voluntary contributions received	1 103 295	281 554
Sub-trust funds	1 652 313	787 380
Cost-sharing	1 707 423	1 331 042
Management services	351 563	129 870
Subtotal	4 814 594	2 529 846

Table 1 (continued)
(in United States dollars)

	1997	1998
UNV		
Voluntary contributions received	3 187 890	3 027 290
Sub-trust funds	7 339 471	7 546 029
Cost-sharing	252 622	0
Subtotal	10 779 983	10 573 319
UNFSTD		
Voluntary contributions received	78 715	64 947
Sub-trust funds	-	-
Cost-sharing	-	-
Subtotal	78 715	64 947
UNIFEM		
Voluntary contributions received	12 177 375	15 766 141
Sub-trust funds	474 622	1 441 482
Cost-sharing	4 153 124	2 832 095
Management services	-	
Subtotal	16 805 121	20 039 718
UNDP ENERGY ACCOUNT		
Voluntary contributions received	-	-
Sub-trust funds	-	-
Cost-sharing	1 287 545	772 322
Subtotal	1 287 545	772 322
UNDP STUDY PROGRAMME		
Voluntary contributions received	22 450	60 000
Subtotal	22 450	60 000
TOTAL [b/]	2 195 400 983	2 536 434 836

[a/] Amounts received after applying an accounting linkage between voluntary contributions and local office costs of $5,637,059 for 1997, $6,302,105 for 1998 and 1998 tax reimbursement surcharge of $5,170,482.

[b/] Reflects prior year's income adjustment of $1,386,478 reduced in 1997 and increased in 1998. As a result, the data for the prior year have been affected.

[c/] The amounts for management services agreements represent the value of goods and services procured by UNDP on behalf of others, not the overhead paid to UNDP for such services.

Source: Contributions Unit, Comptroller's Division, Bureau for Finance and Administrative Services, UNDP.

Table 2 UNDP at a glance: the ten-year record, 1989-1998

(in millions of United States dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
PROGRAMME FINANCING: 1989-1998										
Voluntary contributions pledged	947.5	1 041.8	1 030.2	1 079.4	901.1	967.4	904.2	849.3	766.9	757.2
Income										
Voluntary contributions received	932.5	1 001.5	948.9	1 177.9	890.9	928.4	899.8	847.9	760.9	745.8
Cost-sharing	118.4	169.2	218.8	293.8	375.9	596.4	601.0	800.8	941.0	1 275.2
Other contributions	24.3	16.6	10.6	11.3	12.3	10.5	8.1	10.0	10.9	8.4
Miscellaneous	78.7	174.3	61.6	45.3	71.6	106.5	115.6	100.4	73.6	107.3
Total income	1 153.9	1 361.6	1 239.9	1 528.3	1 350.7	1 641.8	1 624.5	1 759.1	1 786.4	2 136.7
Expenditures										
Programme expenditures [a/]	903.4	1 043.2	1 133.9	1 026.7	1 031.0	1 036.5	1 014.2	1 231.0	1 528.7	1 763.6
Programme and agency support costs	105.5	118.0	136.8	125.5	93.4	82.9	59.5	53.3	52.8	49.4
Programme support and development activities	13.0	17.5	21.4	30.3	33.3	35.4	41.2	42.7	-	-
Support to United Nations operational activities	33.1	37.9	43.6	43.5	45.8	41.9	46.6	45.4	-	-
Biennial budget [b/]	151.2	171.9	203.4	194.0	200.7	192.6	217.2	214.9	-	-
Biennial support budget [c/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302.4	298.9
Miscellaneous expenditure										7.9
Total expenditures	1 206.2	1 388.5	1 539.1	1 420.0	1 404.2	1 389.3	1 378.7	1 587.3	1 883.9	2 119.8
Programme expenditure by:										
United Nations	101.7	117.7	117.2	85.4	61.7	49.2	33.5	31.9	35.6	45.2
ILO	61.3	67.0	75.0	66.8	51.5	34.1	26.0	18.2	24.6	15.1
FAO	165.3	176.0	173.1	129.3	94.7	68.2	48.9	33.3	32.9	23.8
UNESCO	31.8	32.9	32.5	21.8	18.0	9.7	10.9	8.5	9.6	9.6
WHO	20.2	24.9	25.8	20.9	15.5	14.2	13.9	11.3	12.1	9.4
ICAO	35.2	32.4	30.9	25.2	18.0	33.9	41.1	36.4	40.7	24.0
WMO	15.1	16.8	15.6	12.0	7.3	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8
IAEA	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
IMO	5.9	5.4	5.5	3.5	2.7	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.3
ITU	26.3	27.2	25.0	13.8	7.3	4.4	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.1
UNDP	89.0	121.2	175.5	173.6	167.4	136.6	1.1	0.3	13.7	17.2
UNOPS [d/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.3	162.9	187.6	205.6
UNIDO	79.2	94.3	76.1	57.1	43.0	27.2	20.4	18.9	14.0	8.5
UNCTAD	14.7	16.8	13.8	9.9	9.0	8.8	5.4	4.0	3.8	2.7

Table 2 (continued)
(in millions of United States dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
UPU	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
WORLD BANK	57.5	73.7	76.0	63.7	45.5	34.5	23.5	11.6	8.4	1.3
EBRD	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.7	0.2	-	-	-
AfDB	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
AsDB	8.7	11.4	9.2	7.4	4.9	4.8	2.1	-	0.2	-
AFESD	-	1.5	1.3	1.2	-	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
ECA	7.4	8.0	11.1	10.7	3.0	(1.9)	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
ESCWA	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
ESCAP	9.9	7.7	10.7	4.6	1.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.7	0.4
ECLAC	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
UNV	12.0	14.0	15.7	16.4	14.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.4	6.6
National execution	98.2	125.4	172.7	236.0	406.1	545.1	586.3	840.2	1 095.8	1 358.0
UNCHS	14.2	20.6	18.5	23.9	21.9	19.0	20.6	15.1	16.9	15.2
WIPO	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
WTO	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9
ECE	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	-	0.1
ITC	14.8	17.3	15.7	8.7	5.2	4.9	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.3
IFC	-	8.0	10.3	9.3	8.3	5.9	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
IMF	-	1.3	2.7	5.2	4.7	1.9	3.8	4.0	3.3	2.2
UNITAR	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.1	-	-	-
NGO (DEVNET) e/	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.6
Subtotal f/	885.6	1 036.3	1 122.7	1 014.4	1 018.5	1 029.5	1 007.6	1 224.0	1 523.1	1 759.5
GCCC	11.7	9.7	10.3	12.4	12.5	7.0	6.6	7.0	5.6	4.1
Programme expenditure (Subtotal + GCCC)	897.3	1 046.0	1 133.0	1 026.8	1 031.0	1 036.5	1 014.2	1 231.0	1 528.7	1 763.6

a/ - Includes expenditure for SPPD/TSS1, STS/TSS2 and IPF sub-lines.

b/ - Activities relating to core and cost-sharing programmes and reimbursement for services provided.

c/ - Based on the new presentation of the financial statements (budget harmonization), this component includes expenditures previously reported as (a) Programme support and development activities, (b) Support to United Nations operational activities and (c) Biennial budget. Also included is $6.4 million in programme support to the resident coordinator in accordance with Executive Board decision 95/23, under line 3.1.

d/ - In 1994 and prior years, expenditures incurred by UNOPS were grouped with those of UNDP.

e/ - For 1998, this comprises expenditure of $545,735 for DEVNET, $1,260,411 for IOM and $746,836 for NGO.

f/ - Data covers expenditures financed under IPF, SPR, SMC/LDC, SIS and cost-sharing.

Source: Accounts Section, Division of Finance, Bureau for Finance and Administrative Services, UNDP.

Table 3. Field programme expenditures by source of funds, region and expenditure component, 1997-1998 [a/]
(in millions of United States dollars)

A. By source of funds	Expenditure 1997 [b/]	Expenditure 1998 [b/]	Net change 1998 - 1997	Percentage change
IPF	-	-	-	-
TSS 1	-	-	-	-
TSS 2	-	-	-	-
AOS (IPF sub-line)	4.9	3.8	(1.1)	(22.4)
SPR	26.3	16.5	(9.8)	(37.3)
SIS	(0.1)	0.0	0.1	(100.0)
SMF/LDC	0.0	0.7	0.7	86.6
Add-on	3.1	1.5	(1.6)	(51.6)
TRAC (country) (1.1.1/1.1.2)	527.1	447.9	(79.2)	(15.0)
TRAC (1.1.3)	25.3	40.1	14.8	58.5
NON-TRAC (regional) (1.2)	46.8	51.6	4.8	10.3
NON-TRAC (Glo/Int/Special activities) (1.3) [c/]	17.3	21.4	4.1	23.7
NON-TRAC (evaluation) (1.4)	0.2	1.1	0.9	450.0
NON-TRAC (TCDC) (1.5)	3.7	3.0	(0.7)	(18.9)
SPPD	11.2	12.1	0.9	8.0
STS	6.6	6.0	(0.6)	(9.1)
Core (total of above)	672.4	605.7	(66.7)	(9.9)
Cost-sharing	850.7	1 153.8	303.1	35.6
GCCC	5.6	4.1	(1.5)	(26.8)
Total (Core + cost-sharing + GCCC)	1 528.7	1 763.6	234.9	15.4

B. By region	Expenditure 1997	Expenditure 1998	Percentage share 1997	Percentage share 1998
Africa	307.8	281.7	21.0	16.0
Asia and the Pacific	241.1	209.5	16.5	11.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	777.9	1 031.9	50.2	58.7
Arab States	97.5	113.3	5.0	6.4
Europe	57.4	74.6	3.6	4.2
Global and interregional	41.4	48.5	3.7	2.8
Subtotal (by region)	1 523.1	1 759.5	100.0	100.0
GCCC (all regions)	5.6	4.1		
Total (Subtotal + GCCC)	1 528.7	1 763.6		

C. By expenditure component	Expenditure 1997	Expenditure 1998	Percentage share 1997	Percentage share 1998
International experts	575.3	618.1	34.8	35.1
Equipment	287.5	336.6	17.7	19.1
Subcontracts	383.4	544.4	24.9	31.0
Training (fellowships)	183.9	170.3	15.6	9.7
Miscellaneous d/	68.6	65.2	5.0	3.7
TSS-1	11.2	12.1	1.0	0.7
TSS-2	7.1	6.1	0.7	0.3
AOS (IPF sub-line)	6.1	6.7	0.4	0.4
Subtotal (by expenditure component)	1 523.1	1 759.5	100.0	100.0
GCCC	5.6	4.1		
Total (Subtotal + GCCC)	1 528.7	1 763.6		

[a/] Includes expenditure for SPPD/TSS1, STS/TSS2 and IPF sub-line.
[b/] As per new reporting format.
[c/] Includes IPF-Glo/Int.
d/ Includes micro-capital grants amounting to $2,745,255.

Table 4. Programme expenditures by country, 1997-1998 [a/]
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Total programme expenditures		Cost-sharing [b/] (included in total programme expenditures)			
			Government		Third-party	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
COUNTRY PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS						
Africa						
ANC	(38)	(17)	-	-	-	-
Angola	8 182	7 651	-	-	527	-
Benin	5 558	4 456	-	-	45	-
Botswana	3 216	3 551	2 605	2 927	-	-
Burkina Faso	5 474	4 887	-	-	-	-
Burundi	7 166	5 311	-	-	(40)	-
Cameroon	722	1 562	-	-	34	-
Cape Verde	870	914	-	-	48	48
Central African Republic	3 523	6 242	-	-	-	447
Chad	3 981	5 710	-	-	(2)	51
Comoros	1 403	1 040	316	-	136	25
Congo	164	670	17	4	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2 036	2 215	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 262	13 844	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	909	1 058	-	168	-	49
Eritrea	6 665	9 978	-	-	(44)	1 005
Ethiopia	25 558	17 178	-	-	981	1 262
Gabon	766	600	535	219	-	31
Gambia	3 357	2 194	-	-	397	-
Ghana	6 467	6 036	-	-	287	-
Guinea	4 062	6 539	28	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2 656	1 673	-	-	17	-
Kenya	6 528	5 464	-	3	(1)	512
Lesotho	4 914	3 562	379	466	377	608
Liberia	9 783	9 481	-	-	1 871	2 224
Madagascar	5 784	4 319	-	-	-	-
Malawi	11 030	10 362	-	-	193	704
Mali	11 861	10 630	-	-	542	795
Mauritania	3 883	1 563	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	807	370	-	9	-	7
Mozambique	12 810	23 798	-	-	2 826	9 174
Namibia	739	809	-	-	-	-
National liberation movements	357	95	-	-	-	-
Niger	4 306	4 612	-	-	416	266
Nigeria	32 538	18 589	1 014	639	-	-
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	(73)	(43)	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	12 384	11 096	106	551	1 806	804
Sao Tome and Principe	1 074	758	70	46	60	38
Senegal	2 826	1 933	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	249	16	19	(1)	-	-

Table 4 (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Total programme expenditures		Cost-sharing [b/] (included in total programme expenditures)			
			Government		Third-party	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Sierra Leone	3 154	4 097	-	-	-	-
South Africa	3 431	3 719	-	-	(1)	1
Swaziland	837	726	-	-	154	8
Togo	3 375	2 495	-	-	-	-
Uganda	17 062	15 129	-	-	95	2 043
United Republic of Tanzania	13 973	15 635	-	-	559	2 362
Zambia	9 498	5 992	-	-	-	48
Zimbabwe	5 755	3 549	-	290	-	46
Subtotal (Africa)	286 826	259 233	5 089	5 351	11 283	23 195
Arab States						
Algeria	1 212	2 072	447	2 160	-	(605)
Bahrain	316	326	224	255	-	71
Djibouti	863	826	-	15	-	134
Egypt	14 446	17 261	7 756	12 972	1 000	997
Iraq	12 777	29 627	113	4 411	6 475	6 746
Jordan	1 015	1 575	184	710	-	124
Kuwait	995	941	2 287	932	-	-
Lebanon	5 306	7 858	1 687	5 312	516	799
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 428	1 431	1 294	5 662	-	-
Morocco	5 160	3 526	2 127	1 430	48	83
Oman	-	-	98	-	-	-
Qatar	108	134	276	156	-	4
Saudi Arabia	5 332	4 017	5 015	4 394	-	-
Somalia	15 105	15 309	-	3 182	660	1 281
Sudan	8 607	5 963	1	381	70	(276)
Syrian Arab Republic	3 101	2 442	753	1 212	56	164
Tunisia	1 510	1 327	213	365	147	39
United Arab Emirates	2 952	3 446	2 675	3 544	-	46
Yemen	8 599	7 669	148	1 690	40	(32)
Subtotal (Arab States)	89 832	105 752	25 298	49 013	9 012	11 574
Asia and the Pacific						
Afghanistan	18 495	15 715	-	-	1 694	1 765
Bangladesh	10 247	22 763	941	414	21	1 557
Bhutan	3 105	3 617	-	-	57	389
Brunei Darussalam	-	10	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	24 383	11 889	-	-	6 842	2 092
China	33 599	23 391	6 475	8 468	365	542
Cook Islands	23	46	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5 604	4 970	-	-	-	-
Fiji	343	418	-	45	31	18
India	17 475	10 239	125	-	355	375

Table 4 (continued)
(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Total programme expenditures		Cost-sharing [b/] (included in total programme expenditures)			
			Government		Third-party	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Indonesia	10 880	6 448	2 587	1 290	205	222
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 783	1 326	243	475	-	-
Kiribati	323	376	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9 864	7 011	-	31	2 074	2 451
Malaysia	1 533	1 059	781	571	-	28
Maldives	1 856	1 796	148	12	870	1 214
Marshall Islands	135	15	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	143	352	-	645	-	-
Mongolia	4 592	3 531	42	53	666	1 137
Myanmar	14 005	10 852	-	-	193	-
Nepal	7 880	10 448	-	-	9	2 758
Niue	61	35	-	-	-	-
Pacific Multi-Islands	175	197	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	9 656	8 795	78	-	63	900
Papua New Guinea	2 705	1 986	2 430	100	148	562
Philippines	7 150	1 232	-	286	303	571
Republic of Korea	1 800	1 394	1 282	389	-	-
Samoa	61	110	-	3	-	-
Solomon Islands	614	1 030	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6 705	6 993	-	21	110	584
Territory of Hong Kong	19	-	-	37	-	-
Thailand	4 196	2 085	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	163	78	-	-	-	-
Tonga	40	11	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	640	179	18	-	9	-
Tuvalu	219	277	-	59	-	-
Vanuatu	212	140	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	13 933	10 866	-	-	2 503	2 900
Subtotal (Asia and the Pacific)	214 620	188 359	15 148	12 869	16 518	19 724
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States						
Albania	807	2 244	57	38	53	-
Armenia	2 098	2 725	4	31	107	46
Azerbaijan	4 453	1 926	54	60	-	129
Baltic countries	17	5	-	-	-	-
Belarus	789	1 197	31	139	156	359
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 623	12 082	-	228	3 871	6 855
Bulgaria	1 237	3 902	32	3 661	287	834
Croatia	1 340	1 007	1 024	-	188	-
Cyprus	83	1 432	-	-	-	1 351
Czech Republic	388	261	31	56	-	-

Table 4 (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Total programme expenditures		Cost-sharing [b/] (included in total programme expenditures)			
			Government		Third-party	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Estonia	857	444	-	-	583	188
Georgia	3 445	7 167	1 455	1 306	-	101
Hungary	246	443	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	1 929	2 482	140	779	150	355
Kyrgyzstan	3 668	3 669	549	890	820	711
Latvia	1 715	1 832	-	-	1 187	1 580
Lithuania	768	788	-	-	543	189
Malta	200	280	31	74	-	-
Macedonia	150	285	-	-	-	6
Poland	1 616	2 654	741	563	583	904
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2 756	2 371	134	88	1 520	1 320
Romania	1 587	1 332	-	-	874	641
Russian Federation	1 188	2 162	-	478	-	93
Slovakia	472	359	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	189	226	180	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3 591	4 592	-	-	188	50
Turkey	2 106	2 730	1 226	1 674	4	12
Turkmenistan	1 327	500	-	5	-	-
Ukraine	2 769	2 454	452	1 072	1 327	942
Uzbekistan	3 046	2 573	570	779	122	168
Yugoslavia	63	68	-	-	-	(33)
Subtotal (Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States)	53 523	68 382	6 711	12 122	12 563	16 600
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Anguilla	47	29	30	42	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	192	95	-	-	-	-
Argentina	122 707	166 386	122 392	165 836	-	-
Aruba	480	243	395	140	(13)	-
Bahamas	15	201	-	59	-	-
Barbados	242	69	4	-	-	-
Belize	173	215	-	-	-	19
Bolivia	6 418	10 174	4 352	8 160	714	1 285
Brazil	196 075	256 111	193 146	256 212	1 057	-
British Virgin Islands	113	81	104	84	-	-
Cayman Islands	184	309	336	235	-	-
Central America	3 111	2 608	351	134	2 529	689
Chile	10 268	19 933	9 626	12 600	-	70
Colombia	77 529	99 084	76 129	96 733	-	2
Costa Rica	2 627	2 981	1 927	1 878	329	715
Cuba	1 530	3 001	-	-	-	92
Dominica	47	106	92	7	-	-
Dominican Republic	4 080	6 938	2 279	4 179	25	121
Ecuador	17 247	26 332	20 837	24 046	237	414
El Salvador	21 235	33 260	19 610	29 712	1 480	1 721

Table 4 (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Total programme expenditures		Cost-sharing [b] (included in total programme expenditures)			
			Government		Third-party	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Grenada	42	128	-	5	-	-
Guatemala	30 383	43 119	17 641	30 879	8 803	7 806
Guyana	1 192	1 410	1 521	141	-	412
Haiti	20 085	11 667	879	162	1 979	1 575
Honduras	10 811	12 731	8 551	9 982	182	44
Jamaica	1 215	2 403	104	1 814	-	92
Mexico	3 877	2 468	1 806	2 174	241	27
Montserrat	202	1 [illegible]	-	-	-	-
Multi-island	704	716	-	(25)	711	66
Netherlands Antilles	650	367	818	369	-	-
Nicaragua	7 095	7 093	4 172	2 196	2 937	2 873
Panama	80 636	116 196	82 162	114 292	-	-
Paraguay	13 773	15 220	12 839	15 013	-	-
Peru	95 519	90 472	87 544	88 300	2 759	173
Saint Helena	247	281	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25	19	25	153	-	-
Saint Lucia	73	27	12	-	6	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	194	156	43	23	-	-
Suriname	212	522	173	177	58	9
Trinidad and Tobago	282	231	14	1	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	20	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	23 714	30 820	22 205	30 198	-	180
Venezuela	17 849	70 633	17 361	69 633	-	-
Subtotal (Latin America and the Caribbean)	773 082	1 039 419	709 480	964 493	24 034	18 385
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	1 417 883	1 848 135	761 726	1 043 848	73 410	89 478
INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS						
Regional	63 834	62 970	1 212	(3 342)	7 649	10 173
Interregional	16 644	13 168	227	658	3 794	4 183
Global	24 715	35 236	456	720	2 232	8 007
TOTAL INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	105 193	111 374	1 895	(1 956)	13 675	22 363
TOTAL COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	1 523 076	1 759 509	763 621	1 041 892	87 085	111 841
GCCC	5 631	4 059	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (COUNTRY + INTERCOUNTRY + GCCC)	1 528 707	1 763 568	763 621	1 041 892	87 085	111 841

[a] Includes expenditures financed under the IPF, SPR, SIS, SMF/LDC, GCCC, technical support services IPF-Subline and cost-sharing when applicable.

[b] Includes programme and project expenditures financed under government and third-party cost-sharing contributions.

Source: Accounts Section, Division of Finance, Bureau for Finance and Administrative Services, UNDP.

Table 5 (c) Funds and programmes administered by UNDP: expenditures by country or area, 1998 [a/]
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNSO	UNV	UNRFNRE	UNDP Energy Account	Global Environment Facility	Montreal Protocol	Capacity 21	Africa 2000 Network	Famine and Malnutrition	UNDP Trust Fund for World Summit on Social Development	UNDP Trust Fund for Sustainable Social Development, Peace and Support to Countries in Special Situations	Assistance to Refugee-related Projects	OTHERS [b/]	TOTAL
Afghanistan	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 008	1 088
Algeria	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Angola	.	(2)	.	1 030	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 386	12 434
Anguilla	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Antigua and Barbuda	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Argentina	.	9	.	.	.	.	280	1 606	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 875
Armenia	.	.	.	5	.	.	301	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	333
Azerbaijan	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 146	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3 151
Bahamas	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
Bahrain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	233
Bangladesh	958	.	.	.	.	.	108	224	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	891
Barbados	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	29
Belize	.	.	.	.	.	.	446	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	446
Benin	436	.	.	31	.	.	279	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	746
Bhutan	1 667	.	.	99	.	.	234	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 935
Bolivia	548	.	.	.	.	.	29	12	249	.	.	.	.	.	.	838
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	929	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Botswana	.	9	133	49	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	(32)	.	19 808	20 904
Brazil	.	189	.	.	.	.	1 388	6 086	.	.	.	.	.	.	214	427
Bulgaria	.	.	.	2	.	.	247	.	93	.	.	8	.	.	.	350
Burkina Faso	1 929	136	6	37	.	.	161	.	19	9	.	.	.	.	.	2 326
Burundi	84	77	.	113	.	.	4	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	394	670
Cambodia	1 381	2	.	906	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 638	29 948
Cameroon	.	21	.	.	.	.	11	.	(7)	.	.	.	.	.	118	143
Cape Verde	684	.	379	4	.	.	184	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 131
Central African Republic	446	.	.	49	.	.	4	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	588
Central America	.	.	13	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 089	.	17	1 139
Chad	196	.	675	58	.	.	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 027
Chile	.	26	.	.	.	.	873	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	899
China	.	1	.	3	.	.	1 786	8 887	158	.	.	.	.	.	1 000	11 836
Colombia	.	.	.	.	.	.	402	282	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	684
Comoros	(148)	.	.	23	.	.	173	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Congo	.	.	.	3	.	.	10	174	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187
Cook Islands	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Costa Rica	.	46	.	.	.	.	1 833	359	129	.	.	.	.	.	356	2 523
Côte d'Ivoire	.	1	.	.	.	.	434	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	435
Croatia	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	221
Cuba	.	4	.	.	.	.	228	48	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	337
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	.	67	.	5	.	.	253	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 079	1 404
Djibouti	427	.	6	(6)	.	.	94	.	288	.	.	.	.	.	.	810
Dominica	.	6	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Dominican Republic	.	.	.	11	.	.	227	988	186	.	.	.	.	.	11	1 366
Ecuador	.	61	.	107	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	229
Egypt	.	.	.	8	.	.	364	1 092	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 464

Table 5 (a) (continued)
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNSO	UNV	UNFPA/NRE	UNDP Energy Account	Global Environment Facility	Montreal Protocol	Capacity 21	Africa 2000 Network	Famine and Malnutrition	UNDP Trust Fund for World Summit on Social Development	UNDP Trust Fund for Sustainable Social Development, Peace and Support to Countries in Special Situations	Assistance to Refugee-related Projects	OTHERS [a]	TOTAL
El Salvador	-	25	-	-	-	-	326	410	216	-	-	-	-	-	3 711	4 688
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	37	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	88
Eritrea	220	-	66	93	-	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 049	2 737
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	31	-	-	108	138
Ethiopia	515	32	1 211	14	-	-	584	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	2 396
Fiji	-	-	-	13	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Gabon	-	-	-	42	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Gambia	798	-	-	46	-	-	-	32	282	-	-	-	-	-	40	1 178
Georgia	-	-	-	182	-	-	161	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417
Ghana	-	48	6	30	-	-	6	167	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Grenada	-	7	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	166
Guatemala	-	30	-	46	-	-	849	272	-	-	-	29	-	-	1 643	2 868
Guinea	238	-	10	36	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	708
Guinea-Bissau	282	-	-	109	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	548
Guyana	-	-	-	15	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355
Haiti	2 072	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 519	3 644
Honduras	-	2	-	-	-	-	110	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	1 068	1 211
India	-	140	-	6	-	-	2 484	2 823	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 432
Indonesia	-	42	-	4	-	-	55	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	841
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Jamaica	-	28	-	92	-	-	4	82	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Japan	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Jordan	-	3	-	-	-	-	1 297	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 381
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	30	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	306
Kenya	-	60	111	16	-	-	251	27	151	1	-	-	-	-	-	616
Kiribati	122	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	24	-	-	66	222
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 348	38	-	416	-	-	91	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	5 640	8 573
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	665	748
Lebanon	-	41	-	-	-	-	945	56	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 097
Lesotho	439	-	-	43	-	-	83	52	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	652
Liberia	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	108
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 224	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	57	3 287
Madagascar	389	-	-	33	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648
Malawi	4 036	4	-	51	-	-	49	6	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 340
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	2 619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 770
Maldives	-	-	-	27	-	-	133	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	165
Mali	3 128	-	67	63	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 659	5 056
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	30	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Mauritania	2 035	6	19	12	-	-	85	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2 161
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Mexico	-	98	-	-	-	-	149	3 323	310	-	-	1	-	-	-	3 881
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Mongolia	-	-	-	28	-	-	440	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	1 433	1 929

Table 5 (a) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNSO	UNV	UNRFNRE	UNDP Energy Account	Global Environment Facility	Montreal Protocol	Capacity 21	Africa 2000 Network	Famine and Malnutrition	UNDP Trust Fund for World Summit on Social Development	UNDP Trust Fund for Sustainable Social Development, Peace and Support to Countries in Special Situations	Assistance to Refugee-related Projects	OTHERS [a]	TOTAL
Morocco	.	.	.	2	.	.	72	2 088	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 189
Mozambique	1 689	.	.	196	178	.	22	111	111	.	.	.	(894)	.	6 374	7 787
Myanmar	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Namibia	.	14	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	42
Nepal	3 969	24	.	15	.	.	776	.	260	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 084
Nicaragua	939	29	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	709	1 683
Niger	1 445	.	221	17	.	.	268	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 021
Nigeria	.	.	.	99	.	.	17	1 177	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 293
Niue	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Oman	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
Pacific Multi-islands	.	237	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	245
Pakistan	.	76	.	11	.	.	906	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 013
Palestine	772	112	.	.	.	.	461	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	30 747	32 139
Panama	.	.	.	.	.	.	687	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	385	1 093
Papua New Guinea	.	.	.	86	.	.	530	.	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	690
Paraguay	.	2	.	.	.	.	67	64	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
Peru	.	14	.	83	.	.	233	299	157	.	.	.	.	.	83	869
Philippines	.	9	.	24	.	13	340	1 070	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 566
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	(4)	.	.	.	.	66	.	.	.	62
Republic of Moldova	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	242	10	.	.	4	.	.	7	334
Romania	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	53
Russian Federation	.	.	.	.	.	.	326	.	(20)	.	.	1	.	.	18	325
Rwanda	.	34	.	117	.	.	31	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	29 522	29 707
Saint Kitts and Nevis	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Saint Lucia	.	.	.	.	.	.	(1)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(1)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Samoa	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Sao Tome and Principe	477	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	605
Saudi Arabia	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Senegal	103	62	787	5	.	.	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1 082
Seychelles	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
Sierra Leone	78	17	.	13	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(151)	(43)
Slovak Republic	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	152	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	152
Solomon Islands	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Somalia	.	.	.	139	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	612	751
South Africa	.	.	.	40	.	.	358	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 211	2 609
South Pacific	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sri Lanka	.	37	.	2	(12)	.	408	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	570
Sudan	935	31	76	19	.	23	264	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 424
Suriname	.	148	.	13	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	209
Swaziland	.	.	86	.	.	.	133	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	134	370
Syrian Arab Republic	.	38	.	.	.	35	67	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	183
Tajikistan	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	71
Thailand	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1 647	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 652

Table 5 (a) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNSO	UNV	UNRFNRE	UNDP Energy Account	Global Environment Facility	Montreal Protocol	Capacity 21	Africa 2000 Network	Famine and Malnutrition	UNDP Trust Fund for World Summit on Social Development	UNDP Trust Fund for Sustainable Social Development, Peace and Support to Countries in Special Situations	Assistance to Refugee-related Projects	OTHERS [a]	TOTAL
Togo	810	2	-	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	874
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	202	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	10	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Turkey	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	49	-	-	-	195
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tuvalu	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Uganda	1 980	-	319	39	-	-	556	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 865
Ukraine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9
United Republic of Tanzania	808	323	166	99	-	-	698	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 915
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 094	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1 245
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	6	-	-	193	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	208
Vanuatu	72	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	1 216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 427
Viet Nam	890	3	-	70	-	-	(51)	4	31	-	-	-	-	-	213	960
Virgin Islands (UK)	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Yemen	1 516	-	-	108	-	-	2 354	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3 988
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Zaire	-	-	-	3	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Zambia	1 041	-	87	51	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	1 257
Zimbabwe	-	39	225	9	-	-	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 002
Africa	463	2 887	142	193	-	247	5 531	-	613	-	-	748	-	1	3 887	14 302
Arab States	-	208	-	(1)	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	747
Asia and the Pacific	-	1 917	5	35	-	322	5 312	-	(5)	-	-	364	-	-	558	8 508
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	-	34	35	-	-	-	3 131	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	384	3 581
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	3 696	38	234	-	-	925	-	31	-	-	40	-	-	723	5 687
Interregional	809	-	1 491	6 099	152	290	8 447	878	3 147	-	-	-	-	-	2 077	23 390
Global	-	2 913	82	5 997	-	-	2 750	99	44	-	-	-	-	-	6 143	18 028
Others	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	42 804	14 050	6 504	18 977	318	930	65 419	40 048	8 172	45	45	1 893	173	1	167 638	367 217

[a] Expenditures do not include overhead paid to executing/implementing agencies.

[b] See table 5 (b).

Source: Financial Reporting Section, Bureau for Financial and Administrative Services, UNDP

Table 5 (b). Breakdown of expenditures by country or area of other trust funds (column 16 of table 5 (a)), 1998
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country, area or region	Amount	Trust fund
Afghanistan	666	Sweden Trust Fund for the Project "Support to the Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Programme (CDAP)"
	340	Sweden Trust Fund in Support of Integrated Crop and Food Production in Afghanistan
Angola	11 208	UNDP Trust Fund for Angola
	188	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund on Support to a Financial Systems Development Project in Angola
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 685	UNDP Trust Fund for Mine Clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	3 073	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund Agreement for the Project "Support to Refugees and Displaced Persons in Bosnia"
	555	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Support to Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Bosnia Canton
	1 077	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Support to Village Employment Creation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	4 550	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Village Employment and Environment Programme
	6 668	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Village Employment and Environment Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana	214	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund on Support of HIV/AIDS Programme in Botswana
Burundi	364	Sweden Trust Fund to Support Reconstruction and Reconciliation Activities in Burundi
Cameroon	118	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
Cambodia	2 044	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for Alleviation of Poverty through ACLEDA's Financial Services
	4 450	Sweden Trust Fund for "Support to De-mining Programmes in Cambodia through the Cambodia Mine Action Centre"
	4 899	Sweden Trust Fund for "Support to Cambodia Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (CARERE)"
	735	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund on Support to Capacity Development for Socio-Economic Surveys and Planning
	4 084	UNDP Trust Fund for Capacity Building in De-Mining Operations in Cambodia
	9 520	UNDP Trust Fund for Support to Local and National Elections in Cambodia
	1 694	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for "Support to Rural Development in Cambodia"
	212	UNDP Trust Fund in Support of the Cambodia Area Rehabilitation and Reintegration
Central America	17	UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America
Costa Rica	359	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to the Governance in Central America
China	1 000	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for United Nations Inter-Agency Appeal for Emergency Relief and Initial Rehabilitation in China
Croatia	181	UNDP/Belgium Trust Fund for Rehabilitation and Sustainable Development of Eastern Slavonia
	26	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund to Support the Rehabilitation and Sustainable Development of War-torn Areas in Croatia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 079	UNDP/Democratic People's Republic of Korea Trust Fund for Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme

Table 5 (b) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country, area or region	Amount	Trust fund
Dominican Republic	11	UNDP/JAIDO Trust Fund for Sea Island Cotton Pilot Production
El Salvador	64	Support to the Joint Group in El Salvador
	70	Trust Fund for the FMLN Relocation Points in El Salvador
	2 890	Trust Fund in Support of Peace-Building Activities in El Salvador
	687	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America
Equatorial Guinea	1	Trust Fund for the Special Netherlands Contribution for the Least Developed Countries
Eritrea	2 049	Sweden Trust Fund for Support to the Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea
Estonia	5	EEC/Estonian Trust Fund to Support the Implementation of the Estonian Language Training Programme
	33	Trust Fund in Support of Estonia's State Programme for Integration of Non-Estonians into Estonian Society
	70	UNDP Trust Fund for the Baltic Republics
Gambia	40	Trust Fund for the Special Netherlands Contribution for the Least Developed Countries
Guatemala	892	UNDP Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Agreement on the Resettlement of Populations Uprooted by Armed Conflict in Guatemala
	751	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America
Guinea	316	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
Guinea-Bissau	129	Netherlands Trust Fund for Special Action Programme for Public Administration and Management
Haiti	511	UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to the Haitian National Police
	1 008	UNDP/Japan Trust Fund in Support of Reintegration Activities in Haiti
Honduras	756	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America
	312	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund in support of the project "Gobernabilidad Democratica-Honduras"
Kyrgyzstan	15	Trust Fund in Support of Strengthening of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kyrgyzstan
	39	UNDP Trust Fund for Capacity Development Assessment
	14	UNDP/Switzerland Trust Fund for Support to Aid Management and Aid Coordination in Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	152	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for the Project Rural Access Planning and Infrastructure for Basic Needs
	5 066	UNDP/LAO PDR Trust Fund for Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance
	422	UNDP/Sweden Trust fund for Support to the Science, Technology and Environment Organization in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (STENO)

Table 5 (b) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country, area or region	Amount	Trust fund
Latvia	177	UNDP Trust Fund for the Baltic Republics
	388	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for the Project Promotion of Social Integration in Latvia: Language Training Programme
	110	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for Capacity Development of the Latvian National Human Rights Office
Liberia	90	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
Lithuania	57	UNDP Trust Fund for the Baltic Republics
Mali	1 659	UNDP Trust Fund to Support the Peace Process in North Mali
Mongolia	1 433	UNDP/Sweden Trust fund on Support to the National Poverty Alleviation Programme in Mongolia
Mozambique	236	Reintegration of Military Personnel in Mozambique
	15	Trust Fund for Emergency Assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique
	2 398	UNDP Trust Fund for Pooling Agreement for Technical Assistance to the Health Sector
	2 612	UNDP Trust Fund for the Mozambique Mine Clearance Programme
	355	UNDP Trust Fund for the Reintegration of Demobilized Military Personnel in Mozambique
	190	UNDP/IDA Trust Fund for the National Environment Support Programme in Mozambique
	568	UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for Assistance to the Electoral Process in Mozambique
Namibia	4	UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia
Nicaragua	709	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America
Palestine	30 747	UNDP Fund for the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
Panama	385	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America
Peru	83	UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to Technical Cooperation Fund between Peru and Argentina to Administer Food Aid
Republic of Moldova	7	Sweden/Moldova Trust fund for the project Women, Society and Politics
Russian Federation	18	UNDP Sakha Republic (Yakutia) Trust Fund for the Programme of Assistance to the Northern Indigenous Peoples of the Sakha Republic
Rwanda	14	Finland/UNDP Trust Fund for the Construction of an Agro-Veterinary School in Rushashi
	29 508	UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda
Senegal	9	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
Sierra Leone	(151)	UNDP Trust Fund for Demobilization, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Recovery in Sierra Leone

Table 5 (b) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country, area or region	Amount	Trust fund
Somalia	612	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for the Project Local Administrative Structures in Somalia
South Africa	2 211	UNDP Trust Fund for the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)
Swaziland	134	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
Tajikistan	63	Trust Fund on the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Tajikistan
Uruguay	50	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for the project Reserva de la Biosfera - Banados el Este, Uruguay
Uzbekistan	9	UNDP Trust Fund for Urgent Human Needs in Uzbekistan
Viet Nam	213	Sweden Trust Fund for Strengthening Financial Policies and Institutions in Viet Nam
Zambia	84	Netherlands Trust Fund for Special Action Programme for Public Administration and Management
Africa	51	Finland Trust Fund for National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programme Activities
	1 751	Fonds Fiduciaire du PNUD Concernant l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA)
	1 643	Trust Fund with Norway for Support for Governance in Africa
	35	UNDP Trust Fund for Receipt of Payments by Users of the African Project Development Facility
	207	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund Agreement for the Africa 2000 Network Programme: Grants in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Uganda
Asia and the Pacific	104	UNDP/Denmark Trust Fund for the International Training Network Centre for Water Supply and Waste Management in Bangladesh
	83	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Multi-Donor Partner Support to the Mekong River Commission for Key Officers Posts and Capacity-Building
	192	UNDP/Australia Trust Fund for Fiscal and Monetary Management Reform and Statistical Improvement, Phase II
	75	UNDP/NOVIB Group of Resource Persons for Awareness Creation for Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia
	104	UNDP/Republic of Korea Trust Fund in Support of the Tumen River Area Development Programme
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	255	Trust Fund for Aral Sea Basin Programme
	109	Trust Fund in Support of National Capacity-Building in External Aid Resources Management
Latin America and the Caribbean	723	UNDP/Spain Trust Fund for Support to Governance in Central America

Table 5 (b) (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country, area or region	Amount	Trust fund
Interregional	110	Government of France Trust Fund for the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management
		Assessment Programme
	228	Government of Germany Trust Fund for UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management
		Assistance Programme
	369	Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
	(68)	UNDP Development Study Programme
	642	UNDP Trust Fund for Action on Development Issues
	512	UNDP Trust Fund for Council on Health Research for Development
	60	UNDP/Denmark Trust Fund for Global and Regional Support for the Aid Accountability Initiative
	(5)	UNDP/Denmark Trust Fund for Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment in the Low-income
		Urban Areas in Thailand
	227	UNDP/DEVNET Trust Fund for Technological Information Pilot System
Global	1 839	Swedish Trust Fund on Efficiency and Effectiveness Enhancing Measures within UNDP
	(27)	Enhancement of Private Sector Role in Development
	193	Netherlands Trust Fund for Special Action Programme for Public Administration and Management
	312	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
	60	UNDP Trust Fund for Capacity Development Assessment
	838	UNDP Trust Fund for Public-Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment
	18	UNDP Trust Fund in Support of the Activities of the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development
	437	UNDP Trust Fund to Support Micro-Finance and Enterprise Development
	1 417	UNDP/Denmark Trust Fund for Global and Regional Support for the Aid Accountability Initiative
	231	UNDP/EEC Trust Fund for Sustainable Energy as a Tool for Development for ACP Countries
	70	UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for AIJ Clean Development Project
	84	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund for Support to the Sustainable Energy and Environment Division
		in the Area of Water Resources and Gender
	671	UNDP/Sweden Trust Fund on Support to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Global Water Partnership
TOTAL	167 838	

Source: Financial Reporting Section, Bureau for Financial and Administrative Services, UNDP

Table 6. Funds and programmes administered by UNDP: expenditures by executing agency and by country or area, 1998 [a]
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNIDO	WORLD BANK	UNOPS	UNCHS	IFC	UNSO	UNV	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNRFNRE	NGO	NEX	OTHERS [b]	TOTAL
Afghanistan	-	-	340	-	-	686	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 066
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	8 251	-	-	-	1 030	-	(2)	-	-	3 145	-	12 424
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	1 614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	252	-	1 675
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	328	-	333
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	2 954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	3 151
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	128
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-	577	-	891
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	-	50
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	445
Benin	-	-	62	-	-	213	-	-	-	31	28	-	-	-	412	-	746
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	59	93	-	-	-	1 770	-	1 935
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	458	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	359	-	836
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	2 699	-	-	-	928	-	-	-	-	955	15 922	20 504
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	9	370	-	427
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	3 786	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	3 869	-	7 670
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	348	-	350
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	37	161	-	-	136	474	-	2 325
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	113	75	77	-	-	368	-	670
Cambodia	-	2 044	-	-	733	25 980	-	-	-	606	108	2	-	-	175	-	29 648
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	122	-	143
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	986	-	1 131
Central African Republic	291	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	49	59	-	-	-	95	-	588
Central America	-	-	-	-	-	1 116	-	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 139
Chad	-	-	17	-	-	9	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	943	-	1 027
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	573	-	599
China	1 223	-	-	532	-	2 217	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7 900	-	11 835
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	-	694
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	23	(180)	-	-	-	173	-	47
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	187
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	435
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	337
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	1 079	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	304	-	1 404
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	-	-	(5)	15	-	-	-	387	-	810
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	0	-	16
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	986	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	398	-	1 395
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	74	-	-	48	-	229
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1 115	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	341	-	1 464
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4 197	64	4 686

Table 6 (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNIDO	WORLD BANK	UNOPS	UNCHS	IFC	UNSO	UNV	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNRFNRE	NGO	MEX	OTHERS [a]	TOTAL
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	50	-	88
Eritrea	-	-	5	-	-	194	-	-	-	93	139	-	-	-	2 308	-	2 737
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	138
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	22	-	-	32	2 319	-	2 396
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	21	-	34
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	39	-	167
Gambia	335	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	48	(4)	-	-	-	727	-	1 178
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	161	-	417
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	8	159	-	276
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	122	-	166
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	-	-	48	-	30	-	-	2 518	-	2 868
Guinea	-	-	1	-	-	464	-	-	-	38	15	-	-	-	190	-	708
Guinea-Bissau	129	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	109	175	-	-	-	42	-	536
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	340	-	355
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	3 238	-	-	-	53	64	-	-	-	289	-	3 644
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 209	-	1 211
India	-	-	-	-	-	2 466	-	-	-	6	-	91	-	9	2 860	-	5 432
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	699	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	148	-	841
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	110
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	16	30	-	200
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1 358	-	1 361
Kazakhstan	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	267	-	306
Kenya	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	54	-	-	540	-	618
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	122	-	132
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	145	-	222
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	271	100	-	-	416	475	36	-	-	7 274	(1)	8 573
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	748	-	748
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	1 056	-	1 097
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	43	15	-	-	-	507	-	652
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	3 222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	3 287
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	33	114	-	-	-	494	-	648
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	51	580	-	-	-	3 703	-	4 340
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	2 466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	-	2 770
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	119	-	165
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	776	-	-	-	63	77	-	-	-	4 137	-	5 053
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	8	-	38
Mauritania	-	-	3	-	-	674	-	-	1	12	97	-	-	-	1 374	-	2 161
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	34
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	3 239	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	8	597	-	3 881
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	1 900	-	1 929
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	2 160	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	27	-	2 189

Table 6 (continued)
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNIDO	WORLD BANK	UNOPS	UNCHS	IFC	UNSO	UNV	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNRFNRE	NGO	HEX	OTHERS [a]	TOTAL
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	(783)	-	-	-	196	283	-	178	-	7 666	236	7 787
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	24	-	9	-	-	9	-	42
Nepal	-	-	234	-	-	1 116	-	-	-	15	89	-	-	2	3 608	-	5 064
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	649	29	-	-	814	-	1 683
Niger	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	109	-	-	-	1 795	-	2 021
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	1 108	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	86	-	1 293
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	128
Pacific Multi-islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	237	-	-	-	-	245
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	67	-	9	925	-	1 013
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	31 107	-	-	-	-	44	112	-	-	876	-	32 139
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 072	-	1 093
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	524	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	80	-	690
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	234	-	300
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	14	473	-	869
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	24	-	9	-	-	1 350	-	1 558
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	62
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	334
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	53
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	325
Rwanda	778	-	-	-	-	18	997	-	-	117	-	30	-	4	15 416	12 347	29 707
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	87	-	-	-	500	-	605
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	20	5	(9)	-	-	-	999	-	1 082
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	72
Sierra Leone	-	78	-	-	-	(151)	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	17	-	-	(43)
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	152
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	2 211	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	358	-	2 609
South Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	4	-	89	-	-	-	2	-	(2)	(12)	10	479	-	570
Sudan	-	873	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	31	498	-	1 424
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	148	-	-	48	-	209
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	370
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	(34)	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	146	-	153
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	1 531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1 562
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	31	309	-	-	2	250	-	674

Table 6 (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNIDO	WORLD BANK	UNOPS	UNCHS	IFC	UNSO	UNV	UNCDF	UNIFEM	UNRFNRE	NGO	NEX	OTHERS [a/]	TOTAL
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	201
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	10	-	-	37
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	196	-	195
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Turks And Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Uganda	-	-	-	176	-	(1)	-	-	-	39	1 485	-	-	-	1 196	-	2 895
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	9
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	99	231	-	-	-	1 310	-	1 915
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 245	-	1 245
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	202	-	208
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	72	78
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	1 106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	1 427
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	70	283	3	-	-	99	213	950
Virgin Islands (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Yemen	-	-	(5)	-	-	1 721	564	-	-	108	9	-	-	-	1 591	-	3 988
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	50	-	54
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	51	103	-	-	-	1 099	-	1 257
Zimbabwe	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	39	938	-	1 002
Africa	207	-	6	1 548	-	8 740	-	35	43	193	50	2 462	-	129	891	-	14 302
Arab States	-	-	(7)	-	-	222	-	-	-	(1)	-	175	-	-	326	33	747
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	104	104	386	-	-	5	35	-	1 913	-	-	2 486	3 475	8 508
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	-	-	-	-	-	3 494	-	-	35	-	-	35	-	-	(3)	-	3 561
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	-	37	234	-	3 329	-	188	511	1 174	5 687
Interregional	-	-	-	-	427	13 979	-	-	1 181	6 099	491	-	152	-	787	294	23 390
Global	-	-	-	18	-	5 957	-	-	82	5 997	-	2 842	-	62	81	2 989	18 028
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	2 968	2 996	757	2 386	1 230	152 987	2 165	35	1 455	18 977	6 571	11 898	318	926	124 712	36 817	367 217

[a/] Expenditures do not include overhead paid to executing/implementing agencies.
[b/] Includes expenditures reported by ASDB, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, IFC, IMF, IMO, UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNITAR, WHO and WMO.

Source: Financial Reporting Section, Bureau for Financial and Administrative Services, UNDP